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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,626—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Krausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
DUCED RATES.

OD RETURN TICKETS,
d other Lines.
y all Liners and Non-
E FOR COMMISSION.
lection of berths and
amilies, Missionaries
n; also to Govern-
rica to Europe.
m any Railway
ld.
d assist pas-
d all Chief
tickets
rded
nd

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 1st August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELEGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Have the most extensive stock of

JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
SILVER GOODS

In Western India, and offer the following advantages to Customers.

MANY PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.
MODERATE PRICES,
MODERN DESIGNS,
HIGHEST QUALITY.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

GOODS ON SHOW AT
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nos a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fit to your own lense, will be fou a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
00 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
0 Do. „ 1 „	200
Prizes Total	5,000

N.B.—station orders promptly and carefully tended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. RDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art J llers and Watch Manufacturers,
8, D rumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

- I. Marble of really white colour.
- II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
- III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics ...	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward ...	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel ...	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood ...	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang ...	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly ...	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ...	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper ...	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis ...	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ...	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Views of Winchester College ...	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift ...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.

Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs. 280 and Rs. 360.

FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

THE SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. AND POONA.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR
CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 30th July, 1902.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, has REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 75, MEADOW STREET, on 29th July, 1902.

VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER, CATHEDRAL ORGANIST, BOMBAY, has RETURNED from England, and is OPEN to receive PUPILS for "the Cultivation of the Voice, Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Candidates prepared for the coming Trinity College Examinations.

The Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp. Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK.)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY AT 1ST KOOMBHARWADA OR BHANDARWADA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the half share in the following property by order of Bai Jadibai, widow and administratrix of the estate of Narayan Kars, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bechor Polla, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of November, 1899.

All that the undivided half share of the said mortgagor in the piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing and built thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Koombharwada or Bhandarwada Street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7482 and Street No. 91-93, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1831, new No. 8962, old Survey No. 101, and new Survey No. 4867, and containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Bhandarwada Street, on the north by the property of Balaram Bhuwanjee, and on the south by the property o Dinanath Krushnajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, Solicitors, for the said Bai Jadibai, at their office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, Etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st Inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the old office of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. in Green Street Fort, a quantity of office furniture, etc. consisting of writing tables with 2, 4 and 8 drawers, pigeon holes, cupboards, benches with cane seats, brass railing counters, platform scales with weights, iron chains, copying presses, partitions, book case, pictures, cotton sample baling press, corrugated iron sheets, telephone house, etc., etc.,

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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REQUIRED, a 2nd Class ENGINEER, acquainted with Tamil, for a Ginning Factory upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "392 JU.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Blackwood and Teakwood new Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 29.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 7-16	=	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8	=	do.
Do. 2 months hence	24 5-16	=	do.
Do. New York	53	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-2	=	plus 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	=	unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills 2 5-8	,,	=	plus 1-8
Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	unchanged.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8	,,	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-2	,,	=	plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	,,	=	unchanged.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Shipping Arrivals Roath. Daghistan.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 4 26-32 — 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·30	4·24	4·21	4·15	
—1	—1	—1	—1	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·12	4·10	4·10	4·10	4·10
—	—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.
,, Last year	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	9-1-16
Futures, month of July	8·50 plus 5
Do. do. Dec.	7·50 plus 5
Coffee	5 1-2 plus 1-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 11-16 — 1-8
Futures month of Sept.	7·80 plus 6
Do. Dec.	7·46 plus 3

Closing tone steady.

Wheat No. 1 Club. 30 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,990,000
Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 29th July, 1902:—

Cotton	2,378	bales.
Wheat	9,299	cwts.
Linseed	335	,,
Rapeseed	987	,,
Gingellyseed	nil	,,
Poppyseed	946	,,
Groundnuts	nil	,,
Castorseed	3,733	,,
Rice	77,106	,,
Myrabollams	315	,,
Cottonseed	539	,,

Imports of Treasure ex Peninsular from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 153,000
Gold Coin	,, 7,500

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1-4
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	171 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement	97-10
2nd do.	97-7

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready } Forward }	9 18

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward }	6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward }	6 12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward }	7 4

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready } Forward }	8 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready } Forward }	26 12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	8,000
Imports	5,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·41	4·35	4·22	4·16	plus 1 pnd
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March.**	
4·13	4·11	4·11	4·11	
March-Apr.				
4·11				

COTTON.—The local market remains quiet but steady with a very small enquiry from the mills, and a limited turnover reported at Colaba.

SHARES—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,242 ex div.
Manockjee Petit Mills	,,	1,615
Tapty Valley Railway	,,	446 1-4
Kemp and Co.	,,	256

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 3-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[illegible] following report is dated Liverpool 10th [illegible]

[illegible] has been very dull during the week, and [illegible] little fresh to report. The article has [illegible] critical period, where the whole [illegible] by the weather conditions. The [illegible] excellent one, and has been main[illegible] in the Atlantics, where the [illegible] gnificent. Texas has suffered [illegible] is true this is only a single [illegible] time, it has an area as large [illegible] duces a quarter of the total [illegible] ened reduction in the [illegible] he highest importance, [illegible] however, good rains [illegible] ll damage in Texas. [illegible] in general weighs [illegible] but also on the [illegible] rong statistical [illegible] rop is getting [illegible] very reason [illegible] lions will [illegible] d. The [illegible] ealising [illegible] come [illegible] ould [illegible] a [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWE—July 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of T Morris Howe of a daughter.

ROMILLY—July 26, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev C E R Romilly (Church Missionary Society), of a daughter.

STAINFORTH—July 26, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H G Stainforth, 4th B Lancers, of a daughter.

WELCHMAN—July 25, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of the Rev R H Welchman, Chaplain of Bolarum, of a son.

DEATH.

BLOMFIELD—July 14, at Jeyn Cadoo Coffee Estate, Sunti Koppa, North Coorg, Dunstan Maurice Oswin, the infant son of Charles and Lydia Eliz Blomfield, aged 1 month and 25 days.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 36m. Sun sets. 6h. 33m. High water 8-17 m. 7-57a. Low water, 10-50m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m.
FOOTBALL.
Telegraph vs. Rovers.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m.

A MIDNIGHT THIEF.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Lewis charged one Govind Shivram with the theft of a bicycle belonging to Mr. Frank Anderson, Secretary to the Y. M. C. A. Evidence showed that on Saturday last at about midnight, accused removed the bicycle from complainant's residence at Kalbadevi. The police were informed, and last night P. C. No. 1570 C arrested the accused, and an implement for house-breaking was found in his possession. Accused made a statement and the bicycle was recovered from a house in Khetwadi. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the theft, and three months' more for having in possession an instrument for house-breaking.

DEBT AND SUICIDE—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Chima Tobaji, a young Hindu, aged nineteen years, residing at Maturpakady. The deceased had been out of employment for the last six months and was consequently in debt, which preyed heavily on his mind. On Sunday last two of his creditors went to his house and demanded their money. The deceased could not pay, whereupon they threatened him with legal proceedings. Since then Chima did not take his food and appeared much depressed. On Tuesday noon he went out and returned shortly after. The same evening he was found unconscious in his sister's house, which was in the same street. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died shortly after admission. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that deceased had purchased one-fourth of a tola of opium from his shop at Dongree Bazaar. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

MORAL ELEMENT IN HISTORICAL TEACHING.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Association Mr. J. N. Fraser of the Deccan College, Poona, delivered an address on "The Moral Elements in Historical Teaching", yesterday at the Elphinstone School, Cruickshank Road, Bombay. Mr. M. McMillan, Principal of the Elphinstone College occupied the chair. Pointing to the usefulness of history the lecturer said history provided us with numerous facts which assisted greatly in providing moral teaching. The teacher should do his best to impress these facts on the minds of his pupils whenever opportunities offered themselves. Thus teaching of history would virtually become a means of improving moral character. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that the pupil should not be made a constant subject of moral admonitions. Men had instincts of their own and everyone liked to be led by his instincts too. History informed us of the great deeds of the heroes of the past and inspired the young reader with courage. The pupil ought to be cautioned as to the kind of courage useful to him. Different circumstances under which courage was needed ought therefore be made clear to the pupil by the teacher. The chairman in a short speech expressed his own views on the subject, illustrating them with facts in history both Indian and English. After votes of thanks to the president and the lecturer, the meeting dispersed.

SAD SUICIDE OF A CHILD WIFE.—At the Morgue yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Bhagoobai, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, wife of one Dhondiba Rama, a labourer. The deceased was married to her husband about six years ago. About a year ago she went to live with her husband near Akola in the Berars. She with her husband returned to Bombay about a month ago and put up with her father Gainoo Bhowani, at Fanaswady. During the time they were in Bombay, the couple seemed to live peaceably. On Monday last Dhondiba told his father-in-law that he intended to leave for his native place and that he wanted to take his wife with him. The girl on hearing this began to cry and expressed her unwillingness to go with her husband. She said there was famine up-country and no employment, while in Bombay she could earn two rupees a month by serving in a Parsi family and obtain enough food. The next morning the girl left home, saying she was going to market for fish. She returned in about two hours and brought fish. About noon on the same day she and her husband and her father went to a relation named Sugga Tookaram to settle about her going up-country with her husband. While the matter was being discussed, the girl ran away home crying. At 4 p.m. the same day she was taken ill and lay down to sleep. About two hours after she became unconscious and began breathing heavily. A doctor was summoned, who advised her removal to a hospital. The father placed her in a victoria and conveyed her to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival the doctor examined the deceased and pronounced life to be extinct. The father then reported the matter to the police at the Dhobie Talao Police Station. The body of the deceased was conveyed to the Morgue. The police searched the deceased's house and found a tin-box containing two opium pills. It was subsequently ascertained that the girl had purchased the same morning three-fourths of a tola of opium from a shop in Cheera Bazaar. The husband in his evidence admitted that they could not get employment for about a month while in his native place, and had difficulty in getting enough food. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by administering to herself opium.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

[illegible] Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four [illegible] at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the follow[illegible]

	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
[illegible] is and Lower [illegible] orthern, Fort [illegible] planade	0	0	4
[illegible] Umar [illegible]	0	0	26
[illegible] Fa- [illegible] ar, [illegible]	4	3	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	99,083 15	101

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK.

APPEAL TO STAY PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court yesterday heard the rule issued on the 18th April last by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, calling upon the Crown to show cause why the order made by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, then Sessions Judge of Poona, directing the prosecution of Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, of Poona, should not be stayed until the hearing of the civil appeal, out of which these proceedings arose.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader, appeared for Crown; Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Choubal, appeared on behalf of Mr. Tilak.

The Advocate-General, in showing cause, said the rule nisi was granted by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton for a stay, together with an interim stay, of the criminal proceedings. That was the order to be communicated to the District Magistrate at Poona.

The Advocate-General then read the petition of appeal made by Mr. Tilak, in which it was stated that the District Judge of Poona decided the application 112 of 1901 on the 3rd April, revoking the probate granted to the petitioner and others, and at the same time sanctioned the prosecution of the petitioner under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure code for perjury, making and using false documents, and making a false complaint to a magistrate. Mr. Aston, after taking bail forwarded the petitioner's case to the city magistrate of Poona on the 4th April for enquiry, and that magistrate, on the 5th of that month took bail from the petitioner for appearance before him whenever called upon. The criminal proceedings were likely to be begun at any time. The petitioner had filed a memo. of appeal to the High Court against the decree of the District Judge in miscellaneous application 112 of 1901. Petitioner prayed for a stay of the criminal proceedings on the following among other grounds:—1. That the going on of the criminal proceedings while the civil case is not finally decided would act prejudicially to the petitioner while the questions in dispute are pending for decision in the court of the first class subordinate judge of Poona in suit No 358 of 1901. 2. That it was desirable for the ends of justice to stay the proceedings. 3. That if the appeal was decided in favour of the appellant, these proceedings would be unnecessary.

The Advocate-General, continuing, said the first question was whether the Appeal Court had any power to stay proceedings instituted by the District Judge under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code; the second question being, whether if the Court had that power, this was a case in which it ought to exercise it. The learned counsel having read sections of the Code, proceeded to cite a Full Bench decision of the High Court of Bengal, and another case decided by the High Court of Calcutta, and two cases reported in the Bombay High Court reports, and argued that the exact point which was dealt with by the High Court of Bengal, arose in the present case, and that Court held that they had no power to order the stay. The learned counsel contended that there was no case reported in the Indian Law Reports in which a stay had been ordered under similar circumstances. It was decided in a case heard by the Bombay High Court that a superior court had no power of interference. In respect of another case decided by the High Court of Bombay, in which Mr. Justice Jardine had expressed it as his opinion that criminal proceedings should not go on while the civil case was pending, but the learned judge did not say that it had ever been acted upon in a case which had been sent under section 476 to a magistrate by the District Court. In the Calcutta case, Mr. Justice Rampini held that the High Court had no power to stay criminal proceedings until the question in the civil suit had been finally decided. Mr. Justice Ghose, however, was the only judge of the High Court of Calcutta who thought that the High Court had power to stay proceedings. The learned judge argued that when the High Court had certain other extensive powers, why should it not have the power to stay proceedings? When their Lordships were asked to interfere with the order of Mr Aston, they had the direct authority of the Bombay High Court that no interference could be made with that order. It appeared from the latest enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 that the Legislature apparently wished to settle the question of interfering in revision with proceedings under section 476, and so in section 537 a new provision would be found. The power of revision was found in cases in which some order or a sentence had been passed. But that did not give any power to stay proceedings in other courts. They could stay proceedings in court in the way of transferring them before another judge. Now assuming for a moment that the Court had such power, the next point their Lordships had to consider was whether this was a case in which it ought to exercise that power. If their Lordships would turn to Mr. Aston's order they would find that various offences, such as perjury, making and using false documents, and making a false complaint to a magistrate, were disclosed as being committed by the accused. Mr. Tilak was accused of falsely charging another man with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments with intent to cause injury to that person, and as that was not the question which would be or could be gone into in the appeal with reference to the revocation of the probate in the civil suit as decided by Mr. Aston. Why should their Lordships stay that enquiry. If it appeared from the judgment of Mr. Aston that there was evidence before him that Mr. Tilak had preferred a false charge against a certain man, why should not the magistrate enquire into that charge? There was no ground whatever for staying criminal proceedings on that point. With regard to the charge of fabricating false evidence, the learned Counsel admitted that that was a matter which would be considered by the High Court in appeal, and whatever might be the judgment of the High Court in appeal, the criminal court was bound to come to its own conclusion upon the evidence laid before it. The judgment of the High Court in appeal would not be relevant in the criminal proceedings as was pointed out by Mr. Justice Rampini in the Calcutta case. There were very strong objections to stay proceedings until the determinations of the appeal. I was a heavy civil appeal which might not come on for hearing for a considerable time. Delay would surely be caused by translations and other things, and the proceedings would then have to be delayed almost indefinitely, and in the meanwhile it might be possible—he did not say it would be done—that the evidence which was now forthcoming in the criminal proceedings, might be done away with. False evidence, might be got up, and it was eminently desirable that a criminal charge should not be allowed to hang so long against a man, but must be disposed of at once both in the interest of the prosecution and justice, and in the interest of the accused. They had a very strong illustration of the truth of these remarks in the case which came up before Mr. Justice Jardine as reported in the Indian Law Reports. The court there intimated to the subordinate judge not to take any further proceedings under the section of the Code because an appeal was pending, and the apparent result was disclosed by an affidavit which they had on the present rule—the affidavit of Mr. Brewin.

Mr. Branson; We have no such affidavit served on us. This is the first time we hear of it.

The Advocate.General:—It has been filed in Court, and I am entitled to use it. There are only two paragraphs which the other side may read.

Mr. Branson.—This is the first time we have heard of the existence of the affidavit.

Mr. Justice Crowe enquired if the affidavit would be relevant in the enquiry at Poona?

As the Court did not consider it relevant, the affidavit was not allowed to be read.

The Advocate-General, continuing, said Mr. Tilak in his petition stated that if proceedings were not stayed, they would act prejudicially not only during the appeal, but also during the proceedings of the suit now before the sub-judge of Poona, which was a district suit. It meant that the criminal proceedings would in some way prejudice the appellant in getting a fair trial in the High Court, and that was an argument which might be dismissed as unworthy of consideration. It was impossible that the case could be prejudiced in the Civil proceedings by anything which would be done in the Poona Court. If the argument that the suit now pending before the sub-judge of Poona would be prejudiced were acceded to, it would be a ground for staying and hanging up the criminal proceedings indefinitely for years and years. On both legal grounds and those based upon facts of the case, the learned Counsel submitted the Court ought not to stay proceedings, and that it would dissolve the interim order to stay which was granted by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton. Their Court would not take the granting of the rule to stay proceedings as a precedent or authority. It was a stay granted "ex parte" without any argument. As pointed out by him before the learned Counsel. And in conclusion, he said he believed he was right in saying that there was no reported case in which a stay had ever been granted.

MR. BRANSON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Branson said the rule nisi was only for a stay of the criminal proceedings pending the appeal in reference to the civil suit, so that the alarm on the part of the Government that this prosecution might be held over for years, was purely imaginary. He would deal with the law points first. It was said by the Advocate-General that the appeal was a heavy one, and that it would take some months before the case came on for hearing. The appeal case, he was informed, was now ready for argument, and would be on the board that day fortnight, possibly less so, so that that bugbear vanished. His learned friend had referred to cases, which were found collected with other cases, which had not been referred to in the latest edition of Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code, and one thing was abundantly clear, that those outside that procedure were decisions, which were in direct conflict with each other. He meant the Full Bench decision and the later decision by the High Court of Calcutta, and he relied, if it was necessary to rely, upon the distinction between these conflicting rulings. He relied upon the decision of Mr. Justice Ghose, whose arguments were unanswerable. The same arguments were applied to the Bombay High Court by Mr. Justice Ranade. It was quite clear that the Full Bench ruling in 1866 was based upon the limitation that was imposed by section 297 of the then Criminal Procedure Code on the powers of interference of the High Court on revision. The High Court could not interfere on revision except upon some error in law. Ever since the passing of the Amending Act of 1882, that distinction had disappeared altogether, and under section 434 and the following section, their lordships had ample powers to call for the record in any case to examine any proceeding before any inferior court for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the legality or propriety on the finding, sentence or order, or as to the regularity of any such Court. It was unnecessary for him to argue that an appeal would lie under section 476 from an order made by the High Court, directing the prosecution as distinguished from an order granting sanction to prosecute. Section 475 must have some meaning, and he submitted that the meaning was perfectly clear where the section provided for sanction being revoked by means of an appeal. It was, therefore, necessary to call in aid the revisional power of the Court where the sanction had been given, but it was at times necessary to call in aid the revisional powers where the lower courts had taken proceedings, and to provide for them. They were not complaining of any irregularity which could be covered by section 537; that was not their point. Section 435 was perfectly clear and wide in its terms, and the Court could call for and examine the record or any proceeding before any inferior court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order, and the High Court had the clearest possible authority conferred upon them to consider not only the correctness and the legality, but the propriety of any order, including the propriety of an order under section 476 of the Code. It was quite true, as pointed out by the Advocate-General, that the actual wording of their application was confined to an application to the Court to stay proceedings under section 476, but that should not hamper the Court or prevent it to pass an order, if on the consideration of authorities, the Court came to the conclusion that they had the power to interfere. Should the Court think that they had jurisdiction to consider the propriety of the order, surely it must follow that even if the Court was not asked to set aside the order as being improper, they had certainly the power to consider whether they should not put a limit on the exercise of the power and the complaint made by the judge by preventing that complaint being turned into an engine of harrassment to the appellant until, at all events, he had been heard in the appeal on the proceedings, out of which the proceedings taken by Mr. Aston arose. The Calcutta courts were divided among themselves, the judgments being of a conflicting character. With regard to suggestions made by the Advocate-General that Mr. Tilak was going to be guilty of other offences than those he had been charged with by the Court of Mr. Aston, he might say that his client was not going to make away the evidence. That was not the way of dealing with an application of that sort. Mr. Tilak could not possibly be in two places, Bombay and Poona—at one and the same time. According to his instructions, the appeal would be ready for hearing within a fortnight, possibly next week. No case had been shown against the rule except a case, which was based upon a misapprehension of what the law really was in regard to the powers of interference by the court. This court having granted the rule as far back as the 18th April, Government did not seem to be in a violent hurry in bringing on the matter for adjudication up to the present moment, and what the learned Counsel asked the Court to do was to continue the interim stay until the hearing of the appeal which would not take long, but which was likely to come on Tuesday next.

Mr. Justice Crowe: You are getting nearer and nearer.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision in the matter.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RANGILDAS BHOOCANDAS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

His Lordship said the insolvent had not satisfied the Official Assignee about his books, and the latter wanted to look into the matter.

Mr. Davar said he undertook that the insolvent should attend the office, and satisfy the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted insolvent, on those terms, an interim order for four weeks, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE HAJEE JOOMA HAJEE ABA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, for two of the insolvents, father and son, asked for a notice calling upon the opposing creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication in this case should not be revoked.

His Lordship: When was the order of adjudication made?

Mr. Raikes: On the 18th July. At first your Lordship refused the application, after which a further affidavit was put in about insolvents leaving their place of business, when your Lordship granted the order. Continuing counsel read an affidavit contravening the statements of the opposing creditor, Ruttonjee Muncherjee Dalal of Broach, in which both father and son denied that they were partners in the firm of Mahomed Hajee Ibrahim. Neither was in Bombay when the firm was constituted eleven months ago, and neither had any interest in it.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi returnable a fortnight hence.

RE CURSONDAS VUSSONJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for a final discharge. There was no opposition, and the rule was granted.

RE VALLABADAS JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar said he appeared for insolvent on a rule nisi granted by his Lorship on the 9th July.

Mr. Raikes said he appeared for a creditor in support of the rule, which required insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his insolvency.

His Lordship:—Why do you not bring the matter to a hearing?

Mr. Davar said he had no objection if His Lordship would hear the matter without the books being ready. They had two mehtas working at the books, and three of the insolvents had been attending the Official Assignee's office, and they had been doing their best.

His Lordship:—When will you be ready?

Mr. Davar said he was told that the making up of the books would take twelve months. The accounts of several mill companies had to be made up. There were good assets in the hands of the Official Assignee which he could realise meanwhile.

Mr. Raikes suggested that the hearing be fixed for October. No writs were out against the insolvents, and no interim order was necessary.

His Lordship: I will fix the hearing for the third Wednesday in November.

Mr. Davar asked his Lordship to fix it for the first week in January, as it would be quite impossible to be ready before that time.

After some further discussion, his Lordship made the rule absolute, fixing the first hearing for the 17th December next, and the second hearing peremptorily for the 14th January, 1903.

RE HEERJEE GEEWAN.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for a revocation of the adjudication order in the case. All the notices had been served. A Calcutta creditor had sent a notice of his claim, which insolvent disputed. They would deposit the amount with the Official Assignee of the Court until the claim was established. His Lordship made the rule absolute, revoking the adjudication.

RE MAHOMED GUNNY MEMON.

Mr. Raikes, for Osman Aba, a creditor, asked for an order that his client be put on the schedule for the amount he claimed without prejudice to the insolvent's right to dispute the amount. Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvent. His Lordship ordered that Osman Aba be put on the list of creditors for the amount he claimed, but without prejudice to the right of the insolvent to dispute it.

Mr. Raikes asked for two months' adjournment of the matter.

Mr. Davar asked that His Lordship would take it up as soon as possible. The opposing creditor was a partner, and had all the information he could want.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing for the 24th September next.

RE TALAKSEY THACKERSEY.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted an interim order for four weeks. He was told to attend the Official Assignee's office, or else the order would be withdrawn.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE JOOSSUB AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application for an interim order on the ground of concealment of property and concealment of books. Insolvent could not give a satisfactory explanation on certain points, and His Lordship refused an interim order.

RE THOMAS V. DE ABREO.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Wednesday. The cyclonic storm is to-day lying over the central gangetic plain and has given heavy rain at Nowgong and Jhansi. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma coast. Light rain with local heavy falls has been received in Bengal and Assam and light rain in the Gangetic plain Simla and Mussoorie hills. East Rajputana, Nowigong and Jhansi have received five inches; Dhubr 6 1-2; Calcutta three; Sutna 1 1-2; and Umballa, Kotah, Jaipur and Neemuch one inch. Rainfall continues to increase on the west coast where Calicut has received 9 inches, Karwar three, and Cochin 2. Light showers have fallen in the South India, Deccan and central provinces. The only rain exceeding one inch being a fall of 3 inches at Pachmarhi. Rain will probably continue in the central parts of the country. Gangetic Plain east Punjab and east Rajputana during day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.		Espl'ade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	19	66	26	68	24	04	24	11
Wednesday, 30th July	00	05	00	01	00	09	00	05
Total	19	66	26	76	24	13	24	16
Total fall to July 30th 1901	67	60	62	18	66	91	58	68
Total fall to July 20th 1900	36	79	35	79	34	96	35	97

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	44
July 30th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	11
Total	22	55

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following reports:—

BHAWNAGAR, JULY 30.

Had rain yesterday evening. Gauged 55 cents., favourable.

BARSI, JULY 29.

Beyond a few drops, there was no rain yesterday. The sky to-day has been densely clouded and at the time of writing light showers are falling. Rain is wanted generally all over the district for the cotton plants. Sowing operations are completed.

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY, 1902.

SUMMARY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·551	E	3	98·9	79·9	80	...	3·51	—4·34
Sirsa	29·533	ENE	8	104·3	81·1	63	...	2·49	—3·31
Delhi	29·528	NE	5	89·2	80·0	85	...	16·52	+4·93
Agra	29·463	NE	4	88·0	79·9	83	0·59	10·91	—2·17
Cawnpore	29·434	NE	8	88·3	79·1	93	0·17	6·55	—8·17
Allahabad	29·491	ESE	11	88·6	77·3	95	0·32	19 88	+1·72
Jhansi	29·438	NE	4	80·1	75·1	93	5·24	19·74	+2·05
Jacobabad	29·483	SSE	1	114·2	91·0	75	...	0·27	—1·03
Karachi	29·618	WSW	14	92·4	81·2	77	..	3·2	—0·99
Jeypore	29·565	N	3	93·2	75·1	96	0·73	5·81	—5·13
Ajmere	29·549	W	6	91·4	78·6	85	0·10	5·26	—4·30
Deesa	29·598	W	9	106·6	81·1	67	...	1·09	—11·3
Ahmedabad	29·616	SW	3	96·2	80·1	76	...	3·64	—15·12
Bhuj	29·610	W	16	93·8	79·4	80	...	1·83	—7·59
Jamnagar	29·634	WSW	18	94·0	79·2	79	...	1·42	—14·10
Dwarka	29·636	WSW	18	87·9	80·8	79	...	6·85	...
Rajkot	29·643	W	16	91·4	77·6	69	...	0·95	—17·21
Bhownagar Para	29·612	NW	14	93·6	77·8	73	0·12	4·23	—5·27
Veraval	29·655	WSW	14	84·5	80·8	88	...	7·56	—4·75
Neemuch	29·581	WSW	12	80·0	74·0	88	0·99	9·1	—4·53
Indore	29·610	NW	14	88·3	75·1	86	..	11·55	—3·59
Saugor	29·528	W	10	77·9	72·1	88	0·34	16·03	—7·44
Jubulpore	29·529	WSW	6	78·4	74·1	86	0·15	15·78	—10·25
Hoshangabad	29·580	SW	5	88·7	75·2	89	0·35	10·50	—12·46
Khandwa	29·611	W	17	92·2	78·1	71	...	17·25	+2·73
Raipur	29·571	SSW	9	86·8	70·4	88	0·25	9 65	—14·61
Nagpur	29·581	N	8	90·2	75·1	76	...	11·22	—11·51
Amraoti	29·626	W	15	94·2	75·5	70	...	13·41	—3·01
Akola	29·624	W	16	93·9	74·9	67	...	11·8	—3·63
Surat	29·656	WSW	9	91·6	80·1	77	...	26·91	—0·03
Malegaon	29·666	WNW	15	88·4	74·1	76	0·05	8·49	—0·86
Bombay	29·715	W	13	87·7	79·9	81	0·05	24·16	—20 97
Poona	29·715	W	17	86·0	71·9	85	0·03	10·92	—0·67
Ahmednagar	29·705	W	13	87·4	69·9	71	...	6·13	—1·79
Aurangabad	29·775	WNW	19	86·8	69 7	81	..	6·83	—
Sholapur	29·722	W	16	90·2	71·5	70	..	5·41	—3·08
Ratnagiri	29·762	W	7	81·9	76·9	87	0·48	53·31	—11·75
Bijapur	29·751	SW	L	91·9	70·8	73	—	5·03	—0·49
Belgaum	29·755	WSW	23	77·8	67·8	90	0·11	21·05	+0·81
Goa	29·768	NW	20	84·5	77·9	87	0·44	81·94	+27·20
Karwar	29·784	SSW	6	84·7	74·5	82	2·87	98·13	+25·29
Mangalore	29·828	Calm	4	82·9	74·4	93	0·47	90·60	+19·20
Calicut	29·865	NNE	13	78·8	72·5	94	9·14	69·06	[illegible]
Cochin	29·869	E	...	82·2	73·7	93	2·16	60·25	+10·55
Bangalore	29·840	WSW	12	82·3	66·3	85	0·46	3·71	—3·23
Secunderabad	29·715	WNW	10	93·6	72·0	75	0·04	2·53	—9·01
Masulipatam	29·692	WSW	9	94·	77·6	87	0·08	8·26	—2·06
Bellary	29·747	W	15	95·0	75·7	63	...	4·82	+1·39
Cuddapah	29·744	W	G	96·2	79·9	63	0·14	6·91	+0·12
Madras	29·725	W	9	95·5	77·6	70	...	4·58	—1·50
Coimbatore	29·835	WSW	8	87·9	70·6	86	0·07	5·67	+2·82
Trichinopoly	29·786	W	8	100·1	79·3	65	..	2·63	—0·13
Negapatam	29·755	SW	8	96·7	80·0	61	..	2·21	—1·13
Colombo	29·882	SSW	6	83·5	76·5	83	0·10	16·05	+3·11
Aden	29·335	S	...	94·3	80·8	68	...	..	..

In column 'Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (23·61); G. T. H. = 0·08 (25·66); St. G. H=0·05 (21·21); C. P. =0·05 (21·16).

Pressure changes are irregular, showing a brisk fall at Jhansi, a brisk rise at Allahabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Jubbulpore, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, while they are north-easterly on the Malabar Coast and south-westerly to north-westery elsewhere.

The force has been strong in Cutch and Kathiawar, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deessa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Poona and Secunderabad, and the minimum 5° at Deesa. The maximum temperature varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 78° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 00° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky of cloudy in almost all districts, but the extent of cloudiness is generally diminishing.

Excessively heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (9·14") and Jhansi (5·24"); heavy at Karwar (2·87") and Cochin (2·16") and light to moderate showers in Rajputana and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Goa, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore.

A small depression exists in the United Provinces and its centre lies midway between Saugor and Allahabad. The winds round about this disturbance are cyclonic and rain is likely in Rajputana and the Central and North-West Provinces. The indraught to this storm is also likely to result in light rain in Gujrat. The monsoon gradient is now three-fourths of its usual strength on the west coast from Cochin to Bombay and rainfall is likely to decrease in amount. Local scattered showers are to be expected in Central India, the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, when Mr. K. R. Cama, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to donors:—

From Calcutta.—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LXX, Part I, Extra No. 1, 1901, and Proceedings of the Society No. II, February 1902. From Woking.—The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review, July 1902.

From Sydney.—Science of man and the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society Australasia, Vol. 5, No. 5. From Paris.—Le Mois scientifique, Vol. 4, No. 6. From Paris.—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologi, de Paris, Parts 1 to 6, January to June 1902.

The Honorary Secretary then read a paper on "The Singing Games of Behar" contributed by Mr. Surt Chandra Mitra, M.A., B. L., of Hatwa, Behar.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Islands, 3 360 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain J Graham, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain D C Dewing, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J V de Grand, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona, 3,383 tons, Captain H J Wellsher, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon, 18th July, with a cargo of rice and general.

THE French mail steamer Ernest Simons, 2,162 tons, Captain D Fromy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 10th July, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain F J Fox, sailed yesterday, for Singapore via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr F J Marshall, Mr H A Mountain and Mr E Brown. For Singapore—Captain T B Blair. For Sydney—Mr Didsbury, Mr G N Wyatt, Mr F G Gibbs and Mr James Tulloch. For Freemantle—Mr A Quadratstein.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	.....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	.....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats	.....	.....
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shabnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Union	830	Tarbjornsen			R S & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Thomson			T. Morrison & Co
Kerbella	1458	Grey			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Addenbrooke			Do
Nankin	2557	Benton			P & O Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penverthy			K N & Co
Volute	2398	Carter			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B Vienna	2553	McDougal	Karachi	1-8	F M & Co
C Naseri	912	Delorne	Red Sea ports	1-8	B&PSNCo
E & F Ikhona	3383	Willsher	Calcutta	2-8	M M & Co
G Kilwa	993	Hirst	P Gulf	7-8	M M & Co
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shep'd & Co
M Courland	760	Esmail			Do
N Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	1-8	M M & Co
O Pemba	986	LeGraud	Basrah	31-7	M M & Co
P Englishman	4705	Roberts	Durban	2-8	Transport
Q Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	7-8	H S Sidick
R&D Wartburg	3610	Kemuway	Karachi	31-7	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Mahmed	M Goa	30-7	Shep'd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	2-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Asia	2336	Shanklin	Liverpool	2-8	Graham Co
2 Putiala	1929	Phillips	Zanzibar	6-8	M M & Co
5 Dwarka	754	Rothwell	Karachi	2-8	M M & Co
7 E Simons	5707	Fromy	Marseilles	31-7	M M & Co
8 Diego Suarez	2424	Leinoine	Havre	1-8	K N & Co
9 Cy of Lucknow	2371	Elliott	Karachi	4-8	K N & Co
10 Cromwell	1977	Woodruffe	Hull	10-8	M M & Co
12&13 Arabia	4167	Parritt	Aden	2-8	P & O Co
16 W Bridge	2208	Chivers			W & A G & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
St Mary	Scott	Karachi	31-7	K N & Co

P. & O. DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Oriental	3085	Tillard	London	9 8	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Ikhona s	Wellsher	Rangoon, July 18
30	Ernest Simons s	Fromy	Shanghai, July 10
	Muzaffari s	Maloney	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta
	Colaba s	Graham	Calcutta, &c
	Islanda s	Anderson	Calcutta
	Secundra s	Dewing	Calcutta, &c
	Parramatta s	Fox	Shanghai, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pemba, Grand, for Persian Gulf.
,, Ernest Simons, Fromy, for Marseilles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
22	Florican	Calcutta
25	Congella	Calcutta
26	Flamingo	Calcutta
27	Kurdestan	Glasgow and Liverpool
27	Clan Sutherland	Coast
27	Goldenfels	Bremen
18	Golconda	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH JULY 29.

The P. & O S. N. C.'s. S. S. Borneo arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 29th inst, via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—40 bales wool, N Goculdas; 19 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 8 bales wool and 22 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 20 bales wool, H A Oosman.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—255 cwt myrabollams, Abjee Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—17 cwt coir yarns, Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Diego Suarez s—133 cwt mustardseed, B Sirpal; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westminster Bridge s—3,000 cwt poppyseed, 3,050 cwt linseed, 6,000 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt castorseed and 8,000 cwt mowraseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—100 cwt gum, A Gangjee.

Westminster Bridge s—373 bales cotton and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 100 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 375 cwt linseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,342 cwt linseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Thorndale s—57 cwt bonemeal, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 50 cwt gum, J Premjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—5 chests opium, C Boo onjee and Co.
Nansin s—4,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.
2. The following promotions have been ordered in No. 2 Company:—Br. W Thomson to be Corporal in No. 4 Subdivision; and Br. R Wood to be Bombardier in No. 4 Subdivision.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

AT Folkestone Quarter Sessions on July 5th, the Hon. Wyndham Roper Curzon pleaded guilty to defrauding several tradesmen by means of worthless cheques. At the Old Bailey on July 3rd, he pleaded guilty to other offences of a similar kind, and on counsel undertaking to make restitution, prisoner was discharged, after entering into recognisance to come up for judgment if called on. The same course was adopted at Folkestone.

THE
AMERICANISATION
OF THE WORLD
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SOFT TWILL SHIRTS. Fine quality with Collars attached or Bands.	3 For Rs. 6-12
SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS, STIFF CUFFS, White, Pink, Blue, Helio.	3 For Rs. 12
CELLULAR GAUZE NET SHIRTS, White and Stripes, very Cool.	3 For Rs. 15
PERFECT FITTING DRESS SHIRTS, Superior Linen Collars and Cuffs.	3 For Rs. 12
PRINTED CAMBRICK SHIRTS, Stiff Fronts and Cuffs, Smart Patterns, Fast Colour.	3 For Rs. 14,

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1902.

BRITISH INDIANS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

APPARENTLY there is not much new in the report which Mr. Willcocks, of Egyptian Irrigation celebrity, has sent in to Lord Milner on the agricultural development of South Africa. Dr. Farrelly, former Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Government, said pretty much the same thing; so did Mr. Colquhoun long ago. The latter wrote before the war, the former since the proclamation of peace. "One of the absolute essentials for securing a firm British foothold in South Africa is the organising of State-aided British immigration of agriculturists and the creation of State-constituted irrigation works, as in Egypt and India, without which agriculture is impossible", said Dr. Farrelly almost two months ago. But he is a layman. Mr. Willcocks doubtless has submitted plans whereby irrigation work may be carried out, and the success which has attended his schemes in Egypt demand respectful consideration for those concerning South Africa. On the subject of throwing open certain tracts to British Indian subjects, the two authorities differ. Dr. Farrelly regards as one of the dangers ahead "the policy ascribed to the British Government of India, and certainly advocated by leading Anglo-Indians, of favouring the immigration into South Africa of Asiatics from India". But here is the difference between them: that while Anglo-Indian enthusiasts desire to throw open the whole country to the Asiatic as a man and a brother, Mr. Willcocks plainly suggests that the low tracts in the Transvaal, where the Europeans are unable to work, should be thrown open to British Indians. Dr. Farrelly, we may take it, has not given the subject very prolonged thought, for in his latest contribution to the discussion of the settlement,—in the new number of the "Monthly"—he skilfully avoids analysing it, and curtly dismisses it as the latest and newest of all the dangers ahead. Irrigation, as to the necessity of which all who have visited and who are acquainted with the country agree, will cost vast sums of money, and although the colonies themselves will repay the expenditure in the long run, meantime it would be intensely hard on the British tax-payers to compel him to find the funds. In this fact we find some justification for requiring each applicant for the newly alloted farms to furnish a sum of three hundred pounds. The soldier-agriculturists will require State assistance, and the encouragement of small capitalists will appreciably reduce the burden of the State, whilst at the same time hastening its settlement, and the development of its agriculture. Three thousand of these little capitalists have already applied for allotments.

All these people may be comfortably settled, and there will still be plenty of room for such venturesome British-Indians as may decide to cross the seas. The whole of South Africa is not white man's land. The low tracts referred to by Mr. Willcocks are vast in area, and their soil is fertile; and the conditions of life would resemble those of this country, in which the white man cannot do rough manual labour as in a temperate climate. Taken as a whole, South Africa offers as great a variety of climate as it is possible to obtain. The chief characteristic of that of the interior is its extreme dryness. In an excellent description of the physical features of the country published some time ago, we read that mounting the plateau from the eastern coast, three climates are met. First tropical on the coast, moist and damp. Second, semi-continental on the hill slopes. Third continental on the inferior plateau and mountain districts. In the territory of the first climate Mr. Willcocks would put his British Indians. The elevation and extreme dryness of the interior render the great heat of the sun bearable, the cool nights reinvigorate the system, and here the white man flourishes. In the coast lands and at places like Delagoa, Beira and even Durban, the nights are oppressive and the mid-day sun more dangerous than on the hills. Chills are frequent owing to the fall of the temperature at sunset, and require to be guarded against. Malarial fever is terribly prevalent on the eastern coasts, the Zambesi and Congo basins and lower valleys, and in Nyassaland. On the high veldt there is little to complain of, and the greater part of South Africa—Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, the higher part of the Transvaal, Bechuanaland, Mashonaland and Matabeleland are described as true white man's countries, where he can settle and bring up strong and healthy children. Still fever is not unknown on the high veldt. It is due to local conditions—to ill-drained swampy ground. But there is no reason why fever should prevail anywhere except in the lower valleys after the rains. The native of this country flourishes in places and under conditions, in which it is impossible for a white man to live, let alone work, and if he can do it here there seems no insuperable reason why he cannot thrive in South Africa where, at all events, he would have more elbow room.

Many schemes for the efficient irrigation of South Africa have been put forward and in Cape Colony a tract of land over three hundred thousand acres in extent is artificially watered. Much more will have to be done both in the Cape and in new Colonies, if South Africa is to become a great agricultural country. Most of the country that is not broken mountain or waterless desert, says the author of the "Renascence of South Africa", is already in the hands of stock farmers, whose farms are of great extent from six thousand acres upwards. There are still districts, which are capable of cultivation without irrigation, but they are not enough. The inadequacy of the rainfall is not so great a drawback as the fact that it only continues for three months of the year. "The foodstuffs at present imported, dear as they are", remarks the authority quoted, "are cheaper than what can be raised locally under present conditions and until this is altered, which cannot be done without irrigation on a large scale and improved communications, the energies of the whites will be devoted to the exploitation of the mines and the keeping of cattle and sheep". We notice that a strong objection, quite easy to understand, obtains in South Africa to irrigation by private land companies. If it is to be done, say the farmers, let it be by the State, for the effect of the operations of the land companies would inevitably be to squeeze and paralyse the farmer. What is the acreage capable of being irrigated, no one has yet attempted, more than approximately to show, but it is calculated that in the Cape alone there are five millions of acres which might be taken in hand with the result of adding over a hundred millions sterling to the value of the Colony, and that by application of inexpensive methods. Every friend of South Africa has urged the necessity for importing a different class of men from that which has hitherto been allowed to settle there, and Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in the House on Tuesday admitted they were right. He denied that Government intended packing the country in order to outnumber the Dutch, but he declared his conviction that British settlers alone would be able to convert the wastes into a great corn-producing country—and that he omitted any mention of the other indispensable condition, the construction of extensive works of irrigation, may be taken as an indication that its recognition by Government goes without saying.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THERE was little of a very encouraging nature in the report of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the past half year. Nevertheless Colonel J. G. Lindsey in his address to the shareholders puts the case for the Company in a light that is distinctly favourable. During the half year the gross receipts of the Company declined by 6·73 per cent. On the whole the passenger traffic seems to have improved. Over 35,000 more passengers were carried, but still the revenue from this source is hardly satisfactory. What improvement was noted, was due to a greater number of people travelling in districts unaffected by plague, and also to the increase of fares imposed on passengers by mail trains. The greatest loss to revenue, however, occurred in respect of goods traffic. The 27,048 tons that were carried represented a decline of 6 per cent. in tonnage and 12 per cent. in receipts. The principal decrease was in general merchandise, a falling off of two and a half lakhs in this department alone having occurred. Food stuffs were not required to such a great extent in the Poona and Bijapur districts as was the case in the corresponding period of 1900. Crops were better all over the Presidency, and consequently there was very little necessity for movement of grain. Of course such a decrease as this has always to be reckoned with, though we should have thought that increasing prosperity among the people would have resulted in a compensating increase of the company's revenue in other ways. Perhaps one feature that assists greatly to give the balance sheet an unsatisfactory aspect is the increase in working expenses occuring in the same period as a decrease in receipts. Heavier rails were put down in one section, sleepers had to be pretty extensively renewed, and a large number of vehicles were fitted with more substantial wheels and axles. These renewals occasioned an expenditure which altogether amounted to 77·39 per cent. of the gross earnings. The chairman pointed out what must be pretty obvious: that the prosperity of the railway is dependent upon the well-being of the people of the country which is traversed by the company's lines. Increased prosperity recently is having a marked effect upon the undertaking, and the present half year promises unusual success. The receipts up to May showed an increase of a lakh of rupees in excess of these up to the same date in 1901, and it is estimated that all told the current half year's income will show an increase of quite three lakhs. This sum after the payment of the dividend of 5 per cent. will enable the company to set apart £4,000 for the Reserve Fund. This is especially satisfactory as the Reserve Fund has only been added to twice since 1897. With prospects of increasing passenger traffic, there is at present very little cause for grumbling. However, the goods traffic of the company is not likely to increase much until the country has been more extensively opened up by means of roads. In 1900 the goods traffic showed an exceptional increase, but it has to be borne in mind that the conditions which brought about that increase were not normal, and the augmentation of the revenue thereby effected could not be regarded as real progress.

BOMBAY POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

THE report on the work of the Bombay City Police during 1901 is very satisfactory, a big decrease in the number of offences dealt with by the magistrate having occurred. There were altogether 23,571 cases of crime brought before the magistrates, and this is a decrease on the figures of the previous year of no less than 11,828 cases, and a decrease as compared with the average for the past three years of 8,689. So far as the police cases were concerned, this satisfactory state of things was entirely due to a decline on crime under the Police Act. The report points out that magistrates regard most prosecutions of obstructing the throughfare by squatting on the roads and footpaths for the purpose of selling vegetables with disfavour. Formerly such cases used to be sent by the police to the courts, but the results were unsatisfactory as the punishments inflicted were nominal in the majority of cases, and the nuisance in the streets did not thereby diminish. One of the magistrates expressed the opinion that outside evidence was necessary to prove obstruction, and that by following the present procedure the Police were only oppressing the people. Thereupon the Commissioner of police issued a circular the effect of which was to give the squatters more licenses. However the question was gone into later on, and it was decided to prosecute in cases where the obstruction was excessive and where a warning had been given. The report points out that even now the magistrate refuse to punish adequately and in some instances will not punish at all. This then is the chief reason why obstruction cases have fallen off. Offences are not so numerous under the Public Conveyances, Act and this is due to the heavy punishments inflicted having had a deterring effect. The twenty-one cases of murder would offer the amateur detective an excellent study in regard to the motive for crime. Six murders were proved to be due to jealousy, four arose out of infidelity, three were the upshot of religious fanaticism; in one case, says the report, "avariciousness" was the cause, and one was due to insanity. Of course having in view the fact that the big decrease in miscellaneous offences was due to the special cause mentioned, comparison with previous years is hardly fair, but the year's working cannot be considered other than satisfactory. Bombay was as usual visited in 1901 by criminal classes from all parts of India. Some came with the apparent intention of earning an honest livelihood; others to commit crime. However nothing occurred during the year which could be specially attributed to the influx of any particular class of suspicious foreigners. No alteration was made in the police establishment, and the conduct of the force appeared to be very good.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

INDIAN Trade statistics for the three months ending 30th June last show an increase of Rs. 56,60,917 of the corresponding period of last year in the value of imports from foreign countries, and an increase of Rs. 3,61,26,749 in the value of exports. Increases did not occur under all heads which go to make up the tale of either exports or imports, but the net result is distinctly gratifying. There were fallings-off in imports under living animals, sugar (of Rs. 19,78,343), railway plant and rolling stock (of Rs. 22,29,450), mineral oils (Rs. 26,16,634), cotton yarn (Rs. 17,04,125), piece-goods (Rs. 45,67,687) and other manufactured articles (Rs. 12,66,758). Imports of merchandise fell off by Rs. 1,14,49,070, notwithstanding an increase of Rs. 35,31,104 in metals. But gold increased by Rs. 42,18,455 and silver by Rs. 1,28,91,532, bringing the grand total of imports to Rs. 24,19,47,826. Exports showed increases under rice (of Rs. 1,49,87,113), what and flour (Rs. 65,52,236), cotton (Rs. 77,05,893), jute (Rs. 36,30,065), oilseeds and other unmanufactured articles by almost similar amounts. Exports of tea, indigo, oils, cotton yarn, piece-goods, jute, bags and cloth, and other manufactured articles were also heavier, while declines are noticeable in exports of foreign merchandise, "other articles" of food, opium (Rs. 48,86,699), hides and skins (Rs. 29,65,153), raw and (Rs. 28,43,950) manufactured. The amount of gold exported fell by Rs. 12,13,105, while the amount of silver rose by Rs. 36,43,773. The total value of Indian merchandise exported in the quarter was Rs. 34,94,90,424, including bullion.

The Government of Bombay having declared Saturday, the 9th August, 1902, to be a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, on account of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that the day in question should also be observed in Bombay as a holiday under Charter Parties.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty were engaged at the High Court yesterday in hearing arguments for and against a rule *nisi*, which was granted in April last for a stay of certain criminal proceedings against Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak of Poona. In the beginning of April last, the Hon. Mr. Aston, as District Judge of Poona, decided on application No. 112 of 1901, revoking the probate granted to Mr. Tilak and others, and at the same time sanctioned his prosecution on charges of perjury, making and using false documents, and making a false complaint to a magistrate. Mr. Aston forwarded Mr. Tilak's case to the City Magistrate of Poona for inquiry, and that Magistrate ~~took bail from him~~ for appearance before him whenever called upon. Mr. Tilak filed an appeal to the High Court from Mr. Aston's decision in the civil proceedings, which appeal is still pending: and he then applied for a stay of the criminal proceedings until the civil appeal was disposed of, on the ground that he would otherwise be materially prejudiced. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Branson for, and those of the Advocate General against the rule *nisi*, their lordships took time to consider their decision.

Thakur Suraj Baksh Sinh (Hon. Magte. and Hon. Munsif) son of Thakur Jawahar Sinh Talukdar of Basaidih district, Sitapur, has been pleased to offer a prize of Rs. 250 to the best writer of an Essay in English on "Education among the Kshatriyas—a Suggestion for practical utility." The essay should be either neatly written, type-written, or printed, and cover at least 30 foolscap pages. It must reach Kunwar Dhian Pal Sinh, B.A., Hon. Secy. Kshatrya Mahasabha, Agra, by the 15th October.

Now that the Home trooping arrangements are settled, the reliefs of British regiments serving in India can be worked out, and may be expected to be announced shortly. The native reliefs will be settled latter on, when the Home Authorities have decided which of the regiments of the Indian Army now serving in the colonies will continue to be required there.

VERY successful results are being obtained with anti-rinderpest serum in Ruktesar laboratory, near Naini Tal. During the past twelve months enough to inoculate 300,000 cattle has been produced there, and more than a hundred veterinary Assistants from all parts of India have been trained in applying it. The serum has given successful results wherever it has been tried, and the veterinary officers are beginning to find the prejudice against its use disappearing, so there is good reason to hope to eventually bring the destructive cattle disease to which it is the antidote under control.

A SYNDICATE has offered General De Wet £
weekly and expenses for a lecturing tour in Au

A BRUSSELS message states that Gen
intends to visit London, with the obje
Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain
the future of the Boer people. He
suggested, have the honour of bei
King.

A STORY comes from Yarm
found a gallant young cha
street artist had on view
a portrait of the King.
his stick through the
a very offensive and
thought a lad who
affair "went for"
number of persons
watched the unusu
applauded, while as
the man was compel
order to escape furth

A BRITISH PIRATE.

THE STORY OF THE BAN RIGH

TOLD BY CAPTAIN WILLIS.

THE erratic doings of the Ban Righ, the ex-Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's vessel, which created a furore by being under suspicion in the Thames last year, have been well told by Captain Willis in a book just published by Brooks Brothers and Co., of St. George's Circus, entitled "The Cruise of the Ban Righ: or, How I became a Pirate". When in November, 1901, Captain Willis became master of the Ban Righ, he understood that the vessel was being fitted out for the Colombian Government, although the ostensible reason for overhauling the vessel was a pleasure cruise to the West Indies. Captain Willis, in the course of his introductory paragraphs, says:—

But the Ban Righ was intended for something more serious than a pleasure cruise. Two magazines were placed in her; gun mountings for bow and sternchasers; a searchlight fixed in front of the foremast, and passages constructed to enable the men working the guns to move more quickly from one part of the ship to another.

After seeing these orders carried out, I signed on my crew for a voyage from London via Antwerp calling at various ports in the West Indies, the final port of discharge being Colon, where the crew were to be paid off and their passage paid home to England. Of the real purpose of the voyage neither the men nor the mates knew anything.

We were not allowed, however, to proceed on our voyage without enquiry. I received a notification from the Customs authorities at Tower Hill, that in consequence of a suspicious circumstance in connection with the Ban Righ's loading, she would be detained pending a full investigation.

We were seized and held for about thirteen days under the Foreign Enlistment Act. This incident raised questions of international law, and the Customs authorities communicated the whole of the facts to the Foreign Office.

Our vessel was understood to be destined to take an active part in a revolution between two South American States with which England was at peace. If the Ban Righ was allowed to leave the Thames, and she afterwards destroyed any property belonging to either one of those States, England would have been responsible for the whole of the damage inflicted.

Two Customs officers were detailed to remain on board the Ban Righ day and night; various rumours were circulated as to the reason for detaining the ship, and many visitors came to the dock to see our vessel.

GENERAL MATOS'S PART IN THE REBELLION.

This is how General Matos headed the revolutionary party and purchased the Ban Righ:—

After about thirteen days' detention at the Victoria Docks I received a notification that I might proceed to sea. Our release, I afterwards learned, was brought about by the Consul-General of Colombia in Paris, where General Matos, the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, was then staying.

General Matos I believe was at that time forwarding instructions as to the fitting out of the Ban Righ. He is a man of considerable wealth and was a member of the Venezuelan Parliament. Some dispute, however, arose that President Castro decided should be settled by arbitration. The arbitrator appointed was General Matos, and though his decision was to have been final on a certain point, the President failed to agree to it. General Matos stood his ground, and was sent to gaol in consequence. Here he remained for some time, until his son persuaded him to pay a fine of 24,000 dollars. Immediately on his release from prison, burning with revenge, he formed a Revolutionary Committee to overthrow President Castro's Government, and in July, 1901, left for Europe, where he negotiated for the purchase of the Ban Righ, which was bought in the name of an Englishman.

The statement that guns and explosives were in the ship, and rumours which gained currency that the contraband of war was seized and unloaded by the authorities was without foundation. We left London minus these things for the simple reason that we never had any on board. What we had below was stores, and nothing more deadly.

On Sunday at two p.m. we reached Antwerp. The Ban Righ entered the Asia Dock, and on Monday morning I took on board the "cargo" that was waiting for us on the wharf.

The following day we had on board the "banquet" that the Press made so much of. This "banquet" was not on a large scale, as only the Captain of the Port, the Chief Collector of Customs, the broker and his wife, and the ship's officers were invited. It, however, was a successful, pleasant evening, which ended with expressions of hearty good wishes on all sides.

THE CREW OBJECT.

It was not until the cargo was being taken on board at Antwerp that the crew "smelled a rat."

After taking in my stores and cargo the Colombian Consul came on board. He told me that we were for the Colombian Government, and he gave me some documents which I was to deliver to the officials in the port of Colon.

At Antwerp I took on board a French captain of artillery, two sergeants, a doctor, and a gentleman who proved to be a friend of General Matos.

My crew had now become suspicious as to the nature of our cargo, and came aft refusing to do duty on that account. However, they were promised a month's wages as a bonus, and this satisfied them.

The following morning at daylight we proceeded down the river as far as Flushing, where we had to anchor to enable the engineers to do some repairs. Here I took on board four carcasses of sheep.

MOUNTING GUNS AND PLATING THE SHIP.

The suspicions of a Venezuelan man-of-war caused some uneasiness.

After sixteen days' steaming we arrived at Marigot on the Island of St. Martin, one of the Leeward group. Our reason for selecting this place of call was
that the island, having no telegraphic connectio
would serve us admirably for the business of mo
ing our guns. This was done by the crew
the direction of the French captain of
while a gang of natives from the shore was
coals into the bunkers out of the hold.
after gun had been mounted, we bu
staging round it, and a square box
fixed on the top, thus effectually
a mask of innocence. The bow
over with canvas. The guns I sti
the Colombian Government.
day we hove up our anchor
Martinique.

On our arrival we saw
man-of-war; ensigns w
ty, but the Venezuela
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light on us, watc

While here,
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TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN TO THE HOUSE.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the occasion of the debate on the Colonial Office Vote, Mr. Chamberlain, who was warmly cheered on his first appearance since his accident, said that he believed that the Colonial Conference would make an important step towards the entire union of the Empire.

He said that the Government considered that it was unnecessary to enforce the banishment proclamation, but would prohibit the return of undesirable characters to the Transvaal, and would not allow the result of the war to be undermined by intrigues.

The Government intended to observe both the spirit and the letter of the peace terms.

He paid a warm tribute to Lord Milner who had gained the confidence of a large proportion of the Dutch and English, which would be the most effective instrument in our possession in the future.

Referring to the new colonies, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government desired the Boers to preserve their old traditions and unite with us in securing South Africa's prosperity.

The Government would not interfere with the development of the mines, but it was perfectly just to lay a portion of the cost of the war thereon.

The Government also anticipated a certain proposition of surplus in the Transvaal income over expenditure. These two sources would provide an annual amount sufficient to justify a loan to defray the cost of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain denied that the Government intended packing the country in order to outnumber the Dutch, but British settlers alone would be able to convert the Transvaal wastes into a great corn-producing country. Full self-government for the new colonies would not be delayed a moment longer than was necessary.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In his speech in the House Mr. Chamberlain also said the Government had not forgotten the British and Dutch who helped us, and a very considerable sum would be devoted to helping them. The question of land settlement and of the Transvaal Loan would be considered in the autumn session.

[As the results of communications with the Governors of Cape Colony and Natal, and with their approval, Lord Kitchener issued the banishment proclamation referred to above, on Aug. 6th, last year, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary. The proclamation was as follows:—"Whereas the late Orange Free State and the late South African Republic have been annexed to his Majesty's dominions, and whereas his Majesty's force sare, and have some considerable time, been in complete possession of the seats of Government of both the aforesaid territories, with their public offices, and the whole machinery of administration, as well as all the principal towns and the whole of the railway lines, and whereas the great majority of the burghers of the two late Republics, to the number of 35,000, exclusive of those who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners or have submitted to his Majesty's Government, and are living peaceably in towns or camps under the control of his Majesty's forces, and whereas the burghers of the late Republics still in arms against his Majesty are not only few in numbers and have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war, but are devoid of regular military organisation and are therefore unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organised resistance to his Majesty's forces in any part of the country; and whereas those burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isolated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his Majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property, and to damage the railway and telegraph lines, both in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and in other portions of his Majesty's South African Dominions. and whereas the country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and industrial pursuits, and whereas his Majesty's government is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction, and inflicting ruin upon the great majority of the inhabitants, who are anxious to live in peace and to earn a livelihood for themselves and families and whereas it is just to proceed against those still resisting and especially against those persons who being in a position of authority are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness, and are instigating their fellow-burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his Majesty's Government. Now therefore Lord Kitchener, etc., under instructions from his Majesty's Government proclaim and make known as follows:—All commandants, field-cornets and leaders of armed bands being burghers of the late Republics, still engaged in resisting his Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal or in any other portion of his Majesty's South African Dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and the late South African Republic shall, unless they surrender before the 15th September next, be permanently banished from South Africa; the cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field who shall not have surrendered by 15th September shall be recoverable from such burghers and shall be a charge upon their property, movable and immovable, in the two Colonies."]

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

The King with the aid of a stick walked a few steps yesterday.

LORD KITCHENER'S TITLE.

LONDON JULY 29.

Lord Kitchener's title has been gazetted as Viscount of Khartum and Vaal in Transvaal and Aspall in Suffolk.

SIR GORDON-SPRIGG.

Sir Gordon-Sprigg has arrived at Capetown.

MR. WASON M. P.

Mr. Wason, M. P., has joined the Opposition.

[Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, M. P. for Orkney and Shetland, is the brother of Mr. Eugene Wason, the Radical member for Clackmannan and Kinross. He was educated at Eton, and was called to the Bar, but instead of practising his profession he went abroad and took up sheep-farming in New Zealand. He prospered exceedingly, and became a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives, so he will be able to draw some interesting comparisons between our Parliamentary system and that of our kith and kin at the Antipodes. He paid frequent visits to this country, while retaining his connection with New Zealand, but last year left the colony for good and settled on his estate, called Craig, at Dallarrock, N. B. Here he gives his friends some excellent shooting and salmon fishing. He is himself an adept with gun and rod. Physically, he is a perfect man, and stands considerably over six feet. He is on the right side of fifty—indeed in point of general fitness he might be thirty. He is very fond of cycling.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD KITCHENER'S THANKS TO LORD MILNER.

OFFICERS EULOGISED

LONDON, JULY 29.

A despatch sent by Lord Kitchener on the 23rd June, thanks Lord Milner in the most cordial manner for his assistance.

The despatch specially mentions the services of Colonel Birdwood of the Bengal Lancers, of Sir Percy Girouard the Director of Railways, Lieut.-Col. Wickham of the Indian Staff Corps, and of Lord Methuen, Sir C. Tucker and Lieut.-Col. De Lisle. The despatch also brings to notice the services of Sir Bindon Blood and General Smith Dorrien.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

SUBSTANTIAL COMPENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London the 28th inst. states:—

The "Times" Johannesburg correspondent states, it is the intention of the Transvaal Government to give substantial compensation to those British subjects who suffered loss of property in consequence of the war. Steps are also to be taken to render Government assistance to those who were unjustly deprived of their means of livelihood owing to the war.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MARTIAL LAW IN RHODESIA.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Martial Law has been withdrawn in Rhodesia.

LEEDS ELECTION.

LIBERAL GAIN.

The Leeds election resulted in 7,539 votes for Mr. Barran, and 6,781 for Sir Arthur Lawson, the result constituting a Liberal gain.

The election at North Leeds has been rendered necessary by the elevation of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the Peerage. Mr. Jackson had held the seat for the Conservatives since 1880. The figures at the last elections have been, 1885; Right Hon. W. L. Jackson (C), 5,992; H. S. Baines (L), 4,484; Conservative majority, 1,508. 1900: Right Hon. W. L. Jackson (C), 7,512; J. C. Hamilton (L), 4,995; Conservative majority, 2,517.

Mr. Rowland Barran the new member who has secured the seat for the Liberals by the substantial majority of 758 is the son of Alderman Barran a well-known and wealthy Leeds business man. He has taken a great interest in local politics and notably in educational matters. Five years ago he helped to turn out the church majority on the Leeds School Board, and he contested this election mainly on opposition to the Government Education Bill and the Corn Tax. He is a member of the Leeds City Council.

Sir Arthur Lawson, the Conservative candidate, is the head of a Leeds engineering works and has done good service for the local Conservative cause.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS TARIFF CONFERENCE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A conference was held at the Foreign Office yesterday at which Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and the leading officials of the Foreign Office and Board of Trade and business representatives were present. The proposed revision of the Chinese customs duties was discussed. Lord Lansdowne submitted communications from the British Representatives at Shanghai.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The agitation in France is generally subsiding.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Kent has beaten Somerset by an innings and 102 runs.

Hants has beaten Surrey by ten wickets.

FRENCH ADMIRALS DISMISSED.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The French Admirals Beaumont and Servan have been dismissed the service; the former, because he introduced his mistress to the Official Gallery at a fete given on the 14th July, ignoring the Prefect The latter was dismissed because he was indifferent to the hygienic conditions of ships.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

TEMPLEMORE WINS.

The result of the race for the Goodwood Plate was as follows:—

Templemore	1
Crown Equerry	2
Andrea Ferrara	3

CORONATION PARADE SERVICE AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULU 30.

As the Viceroy will be at Mysore on August 9th, and as about thousand troops of three arms, namely Twelfth Battery of Field Artillery, detachments of Fourth Hussars from Secunderabad and Warwickshires from Belgaum, will be present for escort and saluting purposes at the Maharajah's installation, the opportunity will be taken to hold an open air Coronation parade service which his Excellency will attend. The Reverend Mr. Barry has been ordered from Bangalore for the purpose.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

HYDERABAD LANCERS BEAT MYSORE.

The Bangalore Polo Tournament began to-day. The Madras and Bellary Gymkhanas scratched and only three teams competed.

In the first ties the Imperial Service Lancers of Hyderabad beat the Imperial Service Lancers of Mysore by eleven goals, six subsidiaries to nil. Nothing was scored during the first two chukkers, but in the third, Hyderabad put on four goals one subsidiary, Mirza Beg outclassing all other players. He scored eight goals himself. Captain Macquoid for the Mysore Lancers made a good defence and had three falls. The Mysore hitting was most inaccurate.

The finals take place on Friday.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation at their meeting yesterday, placed on record their high appreciation of the able, tactful, and courteous manner in which Mr. W. D. Sheppard, had discharged his onerous duties as Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the term of his office for the past fifteen months, and had rendered very valuable services to the Bombay Municipality.

ELECTRICITY ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

ADOPTION BY THE NORTH EASTERN COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—

The North Eastern Railway company in England has decided to work some of its branch lines with electricity instead of steam, if successful, electricity will be extended to the entire system.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A HOSPITAL STOREKEEPER.

POONA, JULY 25.

Further hearing in the Ahmednagar Supply and Transport fraud case, in which Aderjee Maneckjee storekeeper, and his son Dhanjeeshaw are charged with criminal misappropriation was resumed yesterday at Ahmednagar before Rao Bahadur Moreshwar Deshpande, First-Class Magistrate.

The statement of the first accused was taken. He said that tins of extract of beef found in his house did not belong to him, and he does not know whose property they were. He could not say whether they were Government property. Before the arrival of the police, Major Palin turned him out of his house. He had been storekeeper for the last thirty-five years, and had borne a good character. Tins like those had been received in the station hospital, but he could not say when they were received. The box of twelve bottles of Exshaw No. 1 were also found by the police, but it did not belong to him. Accused beings asked further questions, declined to answer, stating that since the death of his wife, he has not been keeping well and in his right senses.

Second accused was questioned with regard to the pair of socks. He stated they belonged to him and not to Government.

The magistrate framed a charge against the first accused under sections 409 and 411 I. P. C., and he was given into police custody, while they second accused was discharged.

The case was adjourned till 11th proximo.

CANTONMENT COMMITTEE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Cantonment Committee was held to-day regarding the property of Mr. Ghaswalla No. 9, Arsenal Road, which is now open ground.

The Secretary read a letter from A. A. G. stating that Government had resumed the land. The Government refused to sanction plans for the Parsi high school and shops, which the Committee had already passed.

The Legal Remembrancer to Government gave it as his opinion that all the land in Poona Cantonment is the property of the Government.

DEATH OF MAJOR LYLE

Major A. F. A. Lyle, King's Shropshire L. I., died this morning at the Station Hospital, Ghorporie.

Deceased was suffering from chronic diarhœa and refused to go Home on sick leave. On Friday last he was forced to go into hospital where he died to-day.

Deceased joined the first Battalion from the 2nd in Hongkong in 1894, and assisted in stamping out the plague there. He went Home to join the depot, where he remained until the end of last month, when he returned to Poona.

Deceased was the senior officer of the regiment, he had twenty-seven years' service, and went through the Afghan Campaign, receiving the medal.

He leaves a wife and child.

The funeral takes place to-morrow.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY IN BOMBAY.

The following members have been appointed in the Bombay Presidency to conduct the preliminary inquiry into the subjects which will come before the Police Commission which begins its sitting in October next:—

Mr. Cappel, District Magistrate, Poona, is President, and Mr. Dayaram Atmaram Gidumal, District and Sessions Judge, Khandeish, and Sir Edmund Cox, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, are members.

The Commission will visit Guzerat Districts, Deccan and Carnatic, and will consult native non-officials as well as officials.

THE BIOGRAPH AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

PICTURES OF THE CORONATION.

WILL THEY BE FAKED?

DELHI, JULY 30.

The proprietors of the American Biograph, now exhibiting at Simla, have secured a monopoly for biographing the scenes at the Delhi Durbar next January, the Viceroy having granted them special facilities with a site whence the most effective pictures can be obtained.

The Biograph Company's panorama of the Coronation ceremony will be first presented in India before Lord and Lady Curzon at the Viceregal Lodge at Simla in September next, two hundred and fifty people being also invited to the entertainment.

[It is to be presumed that the pictures of the Coronation ceremony to be presented before their Excellencies will not be "faked". The postponement of the Coronation however, brought to light the fact that Biograph pictures had been "faked" for the benefit of the French public. An application had been made for permission to instal a cenematograph in Westminister Abbey, but for want of room this had to be refused. The French "biographer" thereupon proceeded to prepare his pictures in France by arranging a private Coronation scene in which the leading characters were made up to represent the King and Queen, and certain of the notables taking part in the actual ceremony. When the matter leaked out, M. Meliez, the cenematographic manufacturer concerned, in disgust gave away the whole details of the Coronation scene which he had "faked" for exhibition at a Paris Music Hall.

"Why", he exclaimed to a "Petit Journal" reporter, "nobody can suppose for a moment that the company which ordered these views from me intended to really deceive the public. The public knows very well that we merely 'reconstitute' historical events. When I gave them numerous episodes from the Transvaal war, I don't suppose anybody thought I had been able to go out to South Africa and follow the troops about with a cenematograph instrument".

The loss, according to M. Meliez, to the company which had advertised to give the full Coronation scene in the Abbey, will be £800.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DELHI DURBAR.

The composition of the Volunteer Contingent at the Delhi Coronation Durbar is now provisionally approved. The force will comprise 46 officers (including one lieutenant-colonel and one adjutant for mounted troops, and one lieutenant-colonel, one adjutant, two majors and one medical officer for dismounted troops), 952 non-commissioned officers and men and 247 horses.

The Bombay Light Horse, send one officer and 32 men, Bombay Artillery, one officer and eighteen men; Karachi Artillery, nine men; 1st Great Indian Peninsular Railway Rifles, one officer eighteen men; 2nd Great Indian Peninsular Railway Rifles, nine men, 1st Bombay-Baroda Railway Rifles, one officer and eighteen men, 2nd Bombay-Baroda Railway Rifles one officer and eighteen men. Berar Rifles, one officer and nine men; Bombay Rifles one officer and eighteen men; Poona Rifles, nine men; Sind Rifles, one officer and nine men; Nagpur Rifles nine men.

THE TRASPORT NURANI DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The Transport Nurani has completed her detail of trooping and has been discharged.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague continues to increase in Bombay Presidency and Mysore which had respectively 1,006 and 215 deaths last week. The whole of the rest of India returned only 238 deaths in the same period.

MILEAGE AND DETENTION ALLOWANCE.

FOR VETERINARY OFFICERS.

PROCEEDING ON DUTY.

Mileage in addition to detention allowance is sanctioned for army veterinary officers proceeding on duty to outstations within their own circles or districts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Colonel Abbott, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Nusseerabad, proposes taking sixty days' privilege leave from the 15th August.

Lieutenant Szczepanski, R. G. A., joins the Staff Corps, Punjab.

Major the Hon. H. D. Napier has resigned his appointment as Military Attache to his Majesty's Legation in Persia.

Major Henderson comes shortly from South Africa for tour service in Bombay Command.

Lieutenants Wallis, Lambert and Burton have been appointed Quartermasters, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, respectively.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 30.—Reynolds, Capt., Bo., I. S. C, on leave from Poona.

King, Major, Bo., Irish Regt., on leave from Kamptee.

Stanly-Smith, Major, Bo., G. C. Factory, from duty from Madras.

Henderson, Lt., Hyd. Cont. R. A., on leave from Aurungabad.

Glossop, Capt., Bo., Suffolk Regt., on transfer from Karachi.

Lindesay, Major, Punj., 24th P. I., on leave from Jhelum.

Baker, Lt., Punj., E. Lanc. Regt., on leave from Bannu.

Wyatt, Lt., Punj., R. A., on leave from Rawalpindi.

Hasler, Capt., Punj., Wiltshire Regt., on leave from Peshawar.

Jones, Lt., Ms., 11th Coorg Inft., on leave from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES, JULY 30.—Loch, Lt., Ms., R. E., on duty to Bangalore.

Lowe, Vety Lt., Ms., A. V. D., to join to Bangalore.

Baugh, Major, Bo., 5th L. I., to join to Bhuj.

Deane, 2nd Lt., Bo., York and Lanc. Regt., to join to Mhow.

Wyatt, Lt., Punj., R. A., on leave to Australia.

HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir:—The encouraging but impartial comments in your article of to-day on Hindu cricket will, I make certain, command the universal approval of all lovers of Hindu cricket, and indeed of all right-minded enthusiasts of the game. If any set of players have, for the past three years, deserved well of the general body of cricketers, it is the Hindu eleven, and the regret of a goodly majority has been that belated notions of superiority and other prejudices should have been allowed to stand in the way of extending encouragement where it has been most needed. Sir, it is now over a decade since my cricketing days were over, but I trust I will not be deemed to have overshot the mark if 28 years' experience and more or less of active participation in the fortunes of the game during that period led me to say that, on their present form, the Hindus are capable of giving several points to most of the elevens of the Western Presidency. One has only to go into their score-books of the past three years to realise the importance of the uninterrupted success—with perhaps a few exceptions—our Aryan brethern have achieved against all-comers. To see this besides the above, just take the three latest of their most recent games. We know how an unseemly demonstration last year brought about an even draw against a Baronet Club Team, claiming over half a dozen Presidency Parsis, and they then took their stand on Saturday against a strong eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana who had several Presidency men among them, and if we put the above games side by side with that with the Elphinstone Club—having amongst their eleven a very fair proportion of Presidency Parsis—we see at once that it is neither fair nor sane to turn a sour face against their claim to be classed a representative side. It is with considerable pain that one should have to single out the Parsis as being mainly responsible for this singular lack of encouragement, but, however regretfully, duty must be done. Our Parsi friends say "You must beat our local clubs first and then talk of our representative eleven for which you are useless". This looks uncommonly like "no case, abuse the other side", and I would put it to the Parsis themselves if this is not an absurd proposition, for, do not their own representative clubs—claiming their giants—get beatings from foreign rivals? Then, are not the Hindus—having only 5 to 10 per cent. of defeats in three full years against all opponents, without indenting on up-country players like our Parsi friends—justified in asking to be pitted against the Presidency and Parsi elevens? No, Sir, even at the risk of displeasing a few belated enthusiasts, I should say that it is high time wiser counsels prevailed. The sooner therefore false notions of superiority and childish pretensions are set aside and our minds are made up to extend the right encouragement where most due, the better for the furtherance of the game, and the restoration of good will and honour on the part of all concerned.

Yours, &c.,

"O in the Corner".

29th July.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 30th July 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	7	33 p.m.	14	5
Teheran	30	2	49 p.m.	..	19
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	26	0	1
,, Karachi	0	14	0	1
,, Madras	0	42	0	4

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

DISTURBANCES IN HINNING.

THE Peking correspondent of a Hong Kong contemporary states:—A telegram has been received by the Peking Imperial Chinese cabinet from Governor Ting, of Kwangsi Province, regarding the rebellion, of which the following is a translation:—"Woochow quiet. Kwaiying and Kunyang are also peaceful; but Taiping, Kuisun, Shangsi, Chinan, Palisik and Szching are very disturbed. All those places are garrisoned by regulars, and General Su has now sent reinforcements into the disturbed districts. Viceroy Tau has sent General Pan with soldiers to garrison Nanning and I (Governor Ting) have also ordered Generals Ma, and Wang to assist with the manœuvres and ensure a successful campaign. The number of rebels in Nanning and Liuchow is decreasing, but they are still very numerous and cannot easily be extinguished. Newspaper reports have been a little exaggerated." The garrisoning of Nanning has evidently been done to check the rebels in their Eastern march.

A Kaying Chow correspondent writes:—The disturbance in Hinning, one of the Kaying Chow districts in the Kwangtung province, is very serious. The local magistrates applied for assistance from Canton. Troops were sent, but they did very little good, so a request was sent for further reinforcements. Viceroy Tau thereupon ordered General Ma, Commander of Chow Chu garrison, (Chow Chu is a town bordering on Kaying Chow) to take active measures against the rebels. General Ma is about to proceed against them with six hundred men. Of these 300 are what is termed 'best soldiers,' 200 are foreign drilled and the remaining hundred belong to the old Chinese military school. One of the principal reasons advanced for the trouble here and likewise throughout China is the taxation consequent upon the Foreign war indemnity.

THE CONDITION OF KWANGTUNG.

The "Shanghai Times" says:—The correspondent of one of the local native papers writes that anti-foreign and anti-Christian placards of a very revolting nature have lately been appearing in Chang Ning-hsien, Wei-chou and other districts of Kwangtung inciting peasantry to rise in a general movement against missionaries and their converts and foreigners at large, throughout the Province. A day is named as suitable for the enterprise and the framers of the placards announce that the gods are propitious and that if the people rise simultaneously they are bound to be successful. The authorities have been much alarmed at this recrudescence of anti-foreign sentiment; the placards have been torn down promptly on their appearance and it is believed that these and other energetic measures will have the effect of completely averting the threatened calamity.

THE REBELLION IN CHIHLI.

The Tientsin correspondent of the "Hong-Kong Telegraph" writes under date June 25th:—The Trouble in Chihli has been, for the present anyway, entirely suppressed. The people have been killed or bribed in submission and in many cases into giving up their arms. Gen. Chang has just returned to Paoting with a number of trophies of war in the form of rifles etc. Ching-tung-ping however is still at large and capable of further mischief.

The news of another outrage in Sezchan is in no way unexpected. Some weeks ago, as I think I mentioned at the time telegrams were received here from Missionaries in Sezchuan that the Boxer movement was in full swing along the Yangtze Valley, and some little expression of its existence was therefore to be expected.

TROUBLES IN FOKIEN.

HOUSES OF GENTRY BURNED.

The rumours current here last week (says the "Foochow Echo" of the 5th inst.) of troubles at Hing Wha were not without foundation. What occurred, however, was not at Hing Wha itself but at Sieng Ju, a city in the Hing Wha prefecture. The troubles arose through discontent about the increased taxation demanded by the Mandarins, and at one time they were regarded as rather serious. But when in addition to this increased taxation a capitation tax of about twenty cash was levied on every individual passing out through the City Gates the people could stand it no longer. The inhabitants of all the surrounding villages assembled and attacked the houses of the gentry, burning down some 60 or 70 of them. It is said that the people in their indignation scorned to take away any of the property or goods found in the houses, but, gathering it altogether, made a heap of it and set fire to it, watching it till all was reduced to ashes. It does not appear that any of the Yamens were attacked, but it is reported that the chief Magistrate fled for his life. The reason of the people having attacked the houses of the gentry only, was because it was supposed that the taxes had been framed by the gentry and that they were endeavouring to enrich themselves at the expense of the poor people. At first the rioters were bent on wrecking the churches and the mission houses in Sieng Ju City, but the majority of the people were opposed to their doing this, and so no harm was done beyond the fright occasioned to the ladies who happened to be on the spot or were working in the district. After the troubles were over, a proclamation was issued warning the people against interfering with the Missions or the Missionaries. The district has now assumed its normal peaceable condition.

TRAGEDY AT CHEFOO SCHOOL.

TWELVE BOYS POISONED.

A Chefoo telegram, dated July 8th, says:—Ten schoolboys belonging to the China Inland Mission School at this port have died of ptomaine poisoning. It appears that one of the courses served to the boys and teachers at the school at tiffin on Sunday was chicken pie. There were several pies cooked and one of them was evidently bad. A number of the boys were taken ill afterwards, and it was thought that cholera had broken out in the school, but it turned out to be ptomaine poisoning, and as soon as it was found out proper remedies were applied. The names of the poor little fellows who succumbed are as follows:—Gershom Broomhall, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hudson Broomhall of the China Inland Mission, home on leave. Ellsworth R. Fitch, son of Rev. J. A. Fitch, American Presbyterian Mission, Weihsien. Nicholas Gray, the son of a Russian Merchant in Japan. He has a brother at the school. Marit Sandstedt, son of Mr. E. W. Sandstedt, captain of the C. M. S. N. Co. hulk at Hankow. Stewart Kay, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Kay, who were massacred in Shensi during the late troubles. Norman Gray Owen, and Hugh Gray Owen, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Owen of the China Inland Mission. Norman Whitfield, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield, late of Messrs. Liddell Bros. The father has been home some time and the mother left for home lately. Howard Fishe, the youngest son of Mr. C. T. Fishe of the China Inland Mission. Claude Hartwell, son of Rev. J. B. Hartwell, D. D., American Southern Baptist Mission, Tengchowfu, near Chefoo. Herbert Parry, son of Dr. H. Parry, China Inland Mission, and F. W. H. Monisen son of Mrs. (Captain) Muir, stepfather at Chefoo mother in Shanghai. Several other boys who became ill have recovered.

RECRUDESCENCE OF "BOXERISM."

Favoured by conditions caused by the drought, "Boxerism" is making extraordinary headway in Szechuan. So far as we know, the first Boxers began their propaganda in a small way about the beginning of this Chinese year. Last month two battles took place between the Viceroy's troops and the Boxers, the first at Tszyanghsien, less than three hundred li away, the second near Anyohsien, not much farther away, in a slightly different direction. Result in each case, victory for the Government troops, and disaster to the Boxers. A dozen were killed outright, others wounded, and later twelve heads were exposed at two of the city gates of Tszyang. The Boxer cause was supposed to have been dealt a severe blow by these two actions, and so it was; but the outcome seems to have been a scattering of the seed, to spring up with mushroom rapidity in scores of market towns and villages round about. News comes steadily in of Boxer drills going on in the temples in all the villages, though not in the cities. They drill at night. Some unintelligible gibberish is muttered by the leader, at the same time that he goes through with mysterious incantations; the subject suddenly falls in what appears like a swoon. Presently he jumps up of his own accord, or he may have to be assisted up, a huge knife or sword is handed to him, and he goes through all manner of twists and contortions, better named antics, but called by the Boxers "drill," and this is his instruction in the proper method for "destroying the church," and "exterminating the foreigner".

THE EXPLOSION ON THE CHINESE CRUISER "KHICHI."

CAPTAIN TO PAY DAMAGES.

With reference to the Chinese cruiser "Kaichi" of the Nanyang squadron which was almost destroyed by the explosion of her powder magazine the other week, at Nanking it appears that her Commander, Captain Lee Tien, was arrested and placed under confinement by orders of Viceroy Liu K'unyi immediately after the explosion, to answer for the incident. Subsequently, however, a fellow-captain of the Nanyang squadron petitioned Viceroy Liu to be allowed to bail out Captain Lee Tien on the assumption that the latter was ready to bear the expense of raising and repairing the sunken ship, in atonement. Viceroy Liu granted the petition and it is now stated that Captain Lee Tien has been in Shanghai for the past few days making arrangements with the Dock Company for raising the "Kaichi" and taking her to Shanghai for repairs.

(Concluded on page 8.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE DUMAS CELEBRATIONS.

THE HUMBERT MUDDLE.

"PRINCE DE VITANVAL'S" RELEASE.

PARIS, JULY 10.

ON Sunday Paris was celebrating the anniversary of Alexandre Dumas in the little Picardy village of Villers-Cotterets. Anniversaries have a way of being overdone in France; the pompous celebrations of Hugo were almost enough for a generation; nevertheless, there is this of good in them, that they revive interest in some great name in science or in literature, and cause us to take stock of the verdict of posterity. In the case of Dumas the Elder, one regrets the verdict. It is the fashion nowadays to regard the romancist as a mere feuilletonist—a sort of superior Montepin, that wonderful man who spun fiction by the yard, and whose fabric had always a vivid pattern in it. But Dumas, judged of his contemporaries, is very differently appraised. He caught the interest of his readers as, perhaps, no one has done in France, and the fortunes of his heroes were followed as keenly as the public in Scotland hung upon the Waverley novels or the English speaking world the creations of Dickens. Though it may not be literature, there is vigour and sanity in his writing which are not qualities applicable to many of his present-day critics. Dumas was never of "the Forty", but then it was a sober body, as it is to this day, and, doubtless, looked for some conventionality in its members. Dumas was not conventional—no man less so; he was the wildest of Bohemians. Millions of francs passed through his hands during his life, as the result of his successful editions, but he never had a centime for his creditors. He was open-handed and generous to everybody but to them. His wife, too, had to complain of unmarital conduct. She was an actress from the Porte St. Martin. She left her erratic husband, after a comparatively short experience, and went to live in Florence. Dumas, too, found it convenient to expatriate himself for long intervals, but for a different cause: it was to escape his creditors.

One of these abstentions from the capital, during which Dumas posed as a proscribed person, was due to financial troubles which arose from the ill-starred historical theatre. When the novelist could stay away no longer from his beloved Paris, he plunged into journalism. He began to write personal reminiscences in the "Press," and the public took very kindly to them. As he came closer and closer to the time at which he was writing the more personal grew his tone and the more embarrassing his observations on men and things to the director-founder of the journal, M. Emile de Girardin, the pioneer of journalism at a sou. He would have no more of it, and discontinued the series. This did not please the brilliant "raconteur." He determined to found a paper where he could write what he liked about people, though the flow of challenges which came from his "Presse" articles was not likely to be diminished in the process. So the "Mousquetaire" came into being, undeterred by the circumstance that Dumas had no money. It was the less inconvenient because none of his contributors ever appear to have been paid. Dumas reckoned out his own contributions at two francs a line for five hundred lines a day, and thought he was doing a generous thing by the public in not debiting his journal with the amount. The "Mousquetaire" was the first purely literary daily paper to appear in France. It could hardly be expected to last very long when Dumas's only resources came from its daily sales. During the first week of its existence it had a circulation of between thirty and forty thousand. The literary denizens of the Latin Quarter rushed to buy it, damp from the printing press. The very chronicler of the Quarter, Henri Murger, author of the incomparable "Scenes de la Vie de Boheme," was one of the early contributors. Aurelien Scholl, who has just paid the last debt of humanity, was another. Alexandre Dumas "fils" did not approve of his father's enterprise, and could only be induced to write one or two articles on the advantages of physical exercise. It is extremely interesting to learn, from the mouth of a friend of the novelist, that the first three "abonnes" of the Dumas journal were Michelet, Lamartine, and Baron de Rothschild. The early days of Dumas have in them the quality of romance. His grandfather was an aristocrat; his grandmother a slave of San Domingo; hence the negro strain from which he seems to have owed something of the quality of his genius. This man of three hundred novels written, or at least signed, by him during the fifty years of his literary life, would have died in poverty had it not been for his son, such was his hopelessness in money matters. Among his hosts of friends he had one bitter enemy, the poet Alfred de Vigny, whom he displaced in the affections of a mistress.

The Humbert affair has been enriched by another chapter of amusing and amazing incident. The French police up to date have failed to catch the Humberts, and failed, too, in so signal a manner that among the public the suspicion prevails, unfounded, of course, that they connived at the fugitives' escape. To make up for their ill-luck, or to atone for their incompetence, they have committed one of the biggest blunders ever laid to the door of a Police in any country, not to say an outrage on individual liberty. On the strength of an anonymous letter, the Judicial authorities searched the house of M. Gavarry, a senior clerk at the Foreign Office holding the rank of minister Plenipotentiary, ransacked all his papers, and drove him off to the Law Courts charging him with having given a hiding-place in his house to the Humberts. Notwithstanding his protests, and the fact that there was not a tittle of evidence against him, he was kept there a prisoner the whole day. More than this. The Judicial authorities having represented to M. Delcasse that they really had a prima facie case against M. Gavarry, obtained leave to search his office at the Quai d'Orsay and carry off all his papers. During his day's detention at the Law Courts the Minister Plenipotentiary was not even allowed to write to his father, a man of 80, who was expecting him to dinner. The Attorney-General himself was a party to this piece of Turkish procedure, a circumstance which shows that the authorities have fairly lost their heads over the Affaire Humbert. It is said that M. Delcasse intends to exact full satisfaction for the outrageous treatment inflicted by the levity of the Attorney-General and other officials on M. Gavarry. If the Attorney-General could be given a few months' holiday the warning would not be lost on French police officials, whose contempt for individual liberty is almost as bad as thirty years ago. M. Gavarry is one of Madame Humbert's creditors. He lent her £28,000, a fact which would have never come out but for there proceedings, M. Gavarry having chosen to keep his misfortune to himself.

On the day before the opening of the famous safe, M. Gavarry, who still believed in Madame Humbert, although his soul was afflicted by a certain want-wit sadness, wrote to her to introduce M. Jules Huret, of the "Figaro". He asked her to make a statement to that interviewer which would cover her calumniators with confusion. He took this letter himself to the Avenue de la Grande Armee. Madame Humbert had already left never to return. The letter was found by the police, and showed what everybody knew, that M. Gavarry was one of Madame Humbert's Society friends. On Wednesday an anonymous letter was received by the Juge d'Instruction from one signing "A Well-informed Person," stating that the Humberts would be found hiding at M. Gavarry's house. The following day the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, two Juges d'Instruction, the head of the detective department, and eight athletic detectives called at M. Gavarry's and searched the house from cellar to garret. Madame Gavarry, who was ill in bed, was compelled to get up in order that her room might be searched, too. The Minister Plenipotentiary was then removed in a carriage between two detectives to the Law Courts, where he was told he was suspected of having aided the Humberts in their escape. An official further expressed a suspicion that he had supplied them with diplomatic passports. A postage stamp album belonging to M. Gavarry has been seized, and the Juge d'Instruction intends to ascertain on the day the Humberts are caught whether stamps from the country of their refuge is to be found in the album. It is all very like du Paty de Clam. M. Gavarry is 46 years of age. He entered the Foreign Office in 1883, and was promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in 1898. He was official secretary to M. Ribot. One of the letter written by the "brothers Crawford" to their counsel, Maitre Parmentier, contains a curious piece of advice : "Beware of judges, barristers, and journalists. They are all tatlers, and I have no confidence whatever in them." The sale by auction of Madame Humbert's furniture, which has been going on for some days, reached a climax on Saturday, when the famous safe was put up at £12. Bidding went on merrily, and the safe was knocked down at £66 to a well-known dealer in furniture, who intends putting it in his window as an advertisement. The safe cost £80 new, but with its door in pieces it would be worth but a fraction of that price were it not for the historical interest attaching to a relic of the greatest swindle of two centuries.

Readers may remember the queer story of a young man, Laforge, alias Prince de Vitanval, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment last year for selling orders of a bogus knighthood. Laforge, though an adventurer, became a prince by fraud. But, though the means by which he got this title are open to criticism, a prince he undoubtedly is, and will remain—that is if the Pope's titles are any good. Laforge, like Madame Humbert, started in life without a penny, but, what was more than wealth, with an amount of bounce equivalent to tens of thousands of pounds capital. Madame Humbert raised money so easily because she did no ask for a few dollars, but for a million francs at a time. Laforge might have encountered some difficulty in getting from the Pope the humble distinction of Knight of Saint Gregory. His Holiness might have wanted to know who he was. With the intuition of genius he at once asked for the title of Prince. The Nuncio in Paris who conducted the negotiations explained to Laforge that it was all a matter of fees : a princely title would cost £2,000. By a Papal brief Laforge became Prince de Vitanval. He never paid the fees, for which the Nuncio, I suppose, might sue him before a French Court, but about the validity of his title there can be no question. Prince de Vitanval, as we must now call him, by the Pope's grace, was as fond of money as Madame Humbert, but he was far more honest. He founded the "Order of Saint Leon". He knew how titles were sold by the Pope ; why should he not sell decorations in his turn ? There was no deception about the business. But certain Frenchmen will pay for an order of knighthood which they know to be bogus, just as certain Englishmen will buy a Klondyke or Oklahoma degree for the sake of initials to their name and a hood. Prince de Vitanval has served his six months' imprisonment and paid his £40 fine. He is engaged to marry the daughter of a German officer and he intends turning the Order of Saint Leon into a limited liability company, lawyers having advised him that, provided his future knights are entered in his books as shareholders, the law has no hold upon him. Prince de Vitanval was candidate for a Paris division at the last general elections, and got 15 votes.

All Paris seems to share the horror of the 14th Arrondissement for the guillotine. There was, not long ago, a movement among the town councillors of that district and of other quarters of the town where it was proposed to cut off heads, to confine the operations of Deibler to the courtyard of the Sante Prison. The capital sentence against Bidaure has thrown the subject into sharp relief anew. As Bidaure is at La Sante, he may be taken to the Place Saint Jacques, immortalised by Victor Hugo in "Le Dernier jour d'un Condamne," the most powerful work ever written against capital punishment. All executions by the guillotine during the First Empire and the reigns of Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe took place at the Place Saint Jacques. There is still, at the corner of that place and of the Rue de la Tombe Issoire, a mean looking wineshop and eating-house, painted red, in which Sanson had the use of a room on the mornings of public executions. It is on the first floor front, and approached by dark, rickety stairs. Sanson used to stand at an open window to direct the mechanics and other persons employed to set up the guillotine. When all was ready, he and his aides went to the Bicetre for "the toilette" of the convict and to fetch him to the Place Saint Jacques. Victor Hugo once gave a description of the rearing of a guillotine that he witnessed under the direction of Sanson, in the mean looking red house. He spoke of it as a sight so horribly ignoble that he felt more dead than alive, mounted thirteen steps, it was, he said, no hypocrisy about it, for which reason he preferred it to an execution in the courtyard of a prison. The manacled prisoner, more dead than alive, mounted thirteen steps to the scaffold, or was, rather, hauled up by Sanson's assistants. Sanson's father—an executioner not from choice but from hereditary compulsory duty—beheaded Louis, XVI. The executioner, whom Victor Hugo saw, "A timorous, unhappy creature," who reminded the poet of "an unhealthy jackal," assisted him. What came home most strongly to Victor Hugo's mind was the following reflection : "What right has society to delegate to any human creature a task in fulfilling which he becomes baser than the criminal he executes ? When one considers the complex motives of many a murderer and the effects on his moral nature of violent passion, one cannot hold him so vile as the wretch who coolly cuts off his head for wages, and, when he has done the job, goes to eat a meal. One might have seen Sanson descend thirteen steps from the scaffold on the Place St. Jacques, return to the red house to order a beefsteak and fried potatoes for his breakfast, and then singal from a window to his aides to take the decapitated body to the turnip field for burial. He lived, yet was dead, for moral sense had long died out in him. The publican noticed that he ate with better appetite after than before an execution. He generally dined with police agents, at the red house, on the eve of executions."

GAOL DYNAMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE BY PRISONERS IN AMERICA.

SOME prisoners confined in the gaol at St. Joseph, Missouri, on July 9th, attempted to blow up the place with dynamite. The explosion wrecked the rear wall and shattered the window of the adjoining court house. There was great uproar and excitement in the gaol, but the deputies kept the prisoners back with their Winchesters, and none escaped. Only three out of seventy-five prisoners actually took part in the dynamite attempt. Many of the prisoners made no effort to escape. Three prisoners, together with the three concerned in the outrage, were clubbed in to submission. No one was injured in the explosion.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

THE following passengers will sail for Marseilles, etc. per Messageris Maritimes Company's steamer Ernest Simons" from the stream direct to-day at noon sharp. There will be the usual medical inspection at Ballard Pier at 11 a. m., sharp. Third class, deck passengers, native servants and ayahs, must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 10 a. m., with all their baggage. First and second class passengers' baggage to be at Ballard Pier at 8-30 a.m.

Mrs Jackson and child and and nurse
Baron S Sternberg
Mr H Roberts
Mr J A Thomas
Mr J M Clements
Mr F C C Mendez
Lt E M Harris
Rev Father Keintz
Mr Wheeler
Mrs Williams
Mrs Nankivell
Mr J Goddefray
Mr E C Goddefray
Mr C Schupens
Mr N Reitz
Mr J Duveen
Mr T W Hands
Mr and Mrs H V B Thomson and child
Mrs Stewart
Major A M Lindsay
Mr Karim Elahi and servant
Mr J M S Britz
Major A B King
Capt Bordeaux
Capt Boulard
Capt Perrin
Lieut Manien
Mr Wuitz
Mr Changnelle n
Mr Martelly
Mr Vergues
Mr Ferry
Mr Schneider
Mr Henaff
Mr Pidoux
Mr Quillemain
Mr Bassier
Mr Rey
Mr and Mrs Fabre and 3 children.
Mr Fleutiard
Mr Reny
Mr and Mrs Coupe and child
Mr Castellani
Mr and Mrs Peytrat and child
Mr Quillemin
Mr Tollemeral
Mr Dacust
Mr Vermeil
Mr Pachat
Mr Fadenilhe
Mr Plaisque
Mrs T Dolettre
Mr Aussilia
Miss Bilher
Mr Prossechet
Mr Grosbeins
Mr J Blades
Mr G Briggs
Mr Joussest
Mr Baker
Mr and Mrs Chardonarl and child
4 Deck passengers

For Aden—Mr B Buttoo

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were also present Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Honourable Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

ADDITIONAL FLOORS ON OLD STRUCTURES.

The Committee considered a letter (in Guzarati to the President from Mr. Rustomji Nasserwanjee Kapadia, complaining the way in which one Mr. Nusserwanji Framji Gugrat had been allowed from time to time to raise three additional stories over his house in Lohar Street, which was fifty or sixty years old, and which had originally only one floor. The applicant further complained that an additional privy had unnecessarily been allowed to be put up, that no set-back of the house had been enforced although its front portion had been demolished and renewed, and that no legal steps had been taken against the owner for usurping a piece of "serkari" land which had been subsequently recovered from him.

The Executive Engineer in his report on the above complaint stated :—Mr. Nusserwanji Framji Gagrat is adding a fourth storey to his house, No. 345, Lohar Street, and is also making certain additions and alterations in it with the aproval of this department. As stated by the complainant certain portions of this building were in a ruinous condition. These were removed by the owner on the service of a notice under Section 354 of the Act. The building originally consisted of two storeys. A third storey was added to it in the year 1890 with the consent of the Municipality, as the Municipality cannot prevent such additions unless and until it can conclusively be proved by the Municipality that the buildings over which such additions are proposed to be made are not strong enough to take them. A portion of the building being within the regular line of the street, it was set back to that-line when the additional storey was erected. No set-back is now required. The owner is also constructing an additional privy seat on the side of the existing ones on the N.-W. corner of the first, second and third storey, and two seats on the top of them on the fourth storey. To this no objection has been raised by the Health Department. The owner made a small encroachment over the street in the rear as he thought that the portion of the ground encroached upon formed part of his own property. He, however, removed this encroachment on being informed that that portion formed part of the street. The work, as it is now being done, is not such as can be prevented by the Municipality."

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said the practice of allowing additional floors to be raised on old and rickety structures, was very dangerous to human life and should be stopped by the Municipality. If they had the slightest doubt as to the strength of existing buildings to bear the superstructure proposed to be raised over it, they should refuse to pass the plan. He thought utmost care should be exercised by the Municipality before allowing such additions to old structures. Let the parties once go to the High Court to compel the Municipality to grant sanction for the addition of superstructures. The decision of the court would go to prove the real position of the Municipality in this matter. The majority of the houses that had collapsed in Bombay, had additional storeys raised on them.

Mr. Khote agreed with Mr. Ibrahim in the views expressed by him.

Dr. Viegas said it was a serious matter and a six monthly report ought to be made to the Corporation of the houses to which additional floors had been added during the period. He also thought that in such cases the Commissioner should insist upon the house-owners to use posts sufficiently strong and thick to bear the additional weight. He submitted that, when a house owner applied for leave to raise additional floors, a condition should be made him with to replace the old posts by new ones of sufficient thickness to bear the additional weight. He therefore moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether in the present case the thickness of the original ports was regulated according to the number of storeys, which were intended to be put by the owner.

The Commissioner remarked the posts were not regulated by storeys, but storeys were regulated by posts.

Mr. Vithaldas Thakersy seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim drew the attention of the Committee to section 346 of the Municipal Act, which empowered the Commissioner to disapprove of any plans for raising additional floors, if he suspected that the whole or a part of the old structure was in an unsafe condition. He thought under the circumstances the Municipality could refuse permission to raise additional floors.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved an amendment to the effect that the letters be forwarded to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that the Commissioner should be asked to refuse to approve of plans under section 346, if he had any doubt, about the safety of the structure.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas asked the permission of the meeting to add the words "wall, beams and foundations" after the word "posts" in his proposition.

The permission was not granted. Dr. Viegas thereupon proposed his original motion with the addition of words "walls, beams and foundation" as on amendment.

This amendment was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

EXTENSION OF FERGUSON ROAD MARKET.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of extending the existing temporary market at Ferguson Road, three tenders had been received and they on tabulation worked out as followed :—(1.) Messrs. Chaturbhoy Shankarbhoy and Co. 3,657-0-0 ; (2.) Messrs. Mahomedali Abdoolalland Co. 3,856-0-0 ; (3.) Messrs. Esufali Abdulali and Co. 4,484-0-9.

As the tender of Messrs. Chaturbhoy Shankarbhoy and Company was the lowest the Commissioner said he had accepted it at rates aggregating Rs. 3,657 plus Rs. 398 for 10 per cent. establishment and contingencies. The expenditure would be met from the grant of Rs. 4,384 sanctioned by the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 1275 of the 15th May 1902.

The letter was recorded.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

The Commissioner in another letter stated :—"In response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of clothing to the staff of the Fire Brigade and the Water Works Department, the following three tenders have been received:— (1) Messrs. Esufali Abdulali and Company Rs. 4,687-8-0; (2), Messrs. H. Kasam and Company, Rs. 5,325-10-0; (3), Messrs. Ahmed Musa and Gani Abu. Rs. 5,685-8-0. Ast he tender of Messrs. Esufali Abdulali and Company is the lowest I have accepted it. The expenditure will be met from the Fire Brigade and Water Works Clothing Grant."

It was resolved to record the letter.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER.

After the business before the meeting was concluded, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the following resolution:—"That the Standing Committe place on record their high appreciation of the able, tactful, and courteous manner in which Mr. W. D. Sheppard, has discharged his onerous duties as Acting Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, during the tenure of his office for the past fifteen months and has rendered very valuable services to the Bombay Municipality." He said the resolution did not require any remarks from him, Mr. Sheppard had given entire satisfaction to the committee who had received great and valuable assistance from him in discharging efficiently their ever-increasing duties. He was sure every member of the Committee would be sorry to part with such a courteous Commissioner and he hoped at some future date, they would again have the pleasure of seeing him amongst them. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim in seconding the resolution said as members of the Standing Committee they were better situated judge of the manner in which the Commissioner had discharged his duties, than the Corporation. They would all agree with him when he said that much of the success of their work was due to the harmony, which always existed between them and the Commissioner.

Dr. Katrack said the most prominent features of Mr. Sheppard's career was that he always tried to meet the wishes of the members and never attempted to push on his view against their opinion when he found himself in opposition to them.

Mr. Khote said Mr. Sheppard was a most painstaking, prudent and popular Municipal Commissioner.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Commissioner having briefly replied in suitable terms, the meeting adjourned.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

24TH, 27TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1ST, 4TH AND 6TH OCTOBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close on Tuesday 5th August 1902. Entries must be made on Forms which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1902.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. ORIENTAL.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. D. B. Binning, President of the Marine Court delivered the judgment of the Court regarding the enquiry held last week into the circumstances attending the accident which befell the P. and O Company's s. s. Oriental on the 5th instant.

His Honour in giving his finding said—"After hearing the evidence and reading the opinions of the assessors, the Court is unanimously of opinion that the accident which it has been appointed to investigate, was caused by the order "Slow Astern" being wrongly carried out by placing the reversing gear slow ahead. This Court is of opinion that up to the time of the Dockmaster giving the order "Slow Astern" everything had been properly and faithfully done. That the vessel had been brought to the entrance of the dock in an efficient and proper manner, and that the proper lines had been got out. This Court is of opinion that the Dockmaster gave the proper order "Slow Astern," and that it was correctly understood on the vessel's bridge, and correctly signalled by telegraph to the engine room and repeated. The third engineer was at the reversing gear. He saw the telegraph indicate "Slow Astern" and he placed the reversing gear slow ahead. The sixth engineer was at the telegraph, and correctly repeated the order "Slow Astern" to the bridge. The second engineer was at the throtle valve, and seeing the telegraph indicate "Slow Astern" he opened the throtle valve accordingly ; but he failed to see that the third engineer manipulated the reversing gear correctly. The consequence was that despite the orders "Stop" and "Full Astern," which were almost immediately carried out the vessel gathered such lead way that it was impossible to stop her, and she ran stem first into the bull-nose of the dock. After the accident the engines were correctly kept full speed astern, until the order "Stop" was signalled. As to the conduct of the various officers, this Court is of opinion that no blame of any sort attaches to the officers on the bridge or to the Dockmaster. As far as they are concerned this Court thinks that the correct orders were given and correctly carried out. As regards the conduct of the second engineer this Court considers that it was his duty to see that the third engineer correctly worked the gear, and that in failing to do so he was wanting in his duty. On the other hand the Court desires to express its regard for the extremely frank and open way in which he has from the beginning admitted his fault. There may be a question as to whether or not placing him in a position of less responsibility than his subordinate officer, may not have decreased his sense of responsibility, but the Court is not in a position to offer any definite opinion on the point. Under the circumstances this Court does not think it necessary to deal with his certificate, but thinks that justice will be served by severely reprimanding him for his neglect of duty. As regards the third engineer this Court is of opinion that it was to his mistake that the accident was primarily due. On the other hand this Court desires to express its appreciation for the frank and open way in which he admitted his mistake from the beginning. This Court is of opinion that justice will be served by severely reprimanding him for his negligence. This Court is of opinion that it ought to be a rule in the engine room, that the engineer at the telegraph should verbally repeat orders signalled from the bridge. Had this been done in this case hearing as well as sight would have had to be deceived and the accident would probably not have occurred. This Court also desires to express its opinion that the Chief Engineer should be aware of how the telegraph and engines are being moved when the vessel is entering dock or performing any other difficult manœvre, and it appears that the dicipline in the engine room was somewhat lax. This Court thinks that the sixth engineer ought not to have been allowed to leave the port without his evidence having been recorded. Lastly, this Court holds that all the gear, etc. on the Oriental was in good sound condition."

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MOULVI.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Moulvi Abdul Waheb Bhikhan, charged Moulvi Hidayat Russool with defamation and with wounding his religious feelings, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin, Barrister-at-law with Mr. Velinker and Mr. Ashbury, pleaders' defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant was a preacher of the Hanafi Mahomedan sect. Since his arrival in Bombay accused had become adverse to him owing to his having succeeded in drawing on his side a large number of Mahomedans by his preachings. On the 26th ultimo, accused mounted the pulpit in Ismail Habele's mosque in Memon Mohalla, and delivered a discourse which was chiefly directed against him and another moulvi named Sha Mahomed Amanatulla. In that discourse, the accused cautioned the Bombay Mahomedans against confiding in "So called Moulvis, who were hypocrites, Whahabis, Kafirs, rogues, deceivers, and misleaders," and made several other remarks of a scurrilous character Had be not exercised considerable self control and left the place, there would have been a breach of the peace. The case stands adjourned.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH IN BOMBAY.

THE Rao of Cutch, his Highness Rawal Shri Khengarji, arrived in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train yesterday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway where he was accorded a hearty greeting by many of his subjects resident here. The Maharao was accompanied by Colonel Snell, Political Agent, Mrs. and Miss Snell, Mr. Ranchodbhai Udayram, the Acting Dewan, Prince Kalubhai, the Maharao's brother Dr. Damania, his Parsi doctor, Mr. Pallonjee Bezonjee, the Agency Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhujwala, and about fifty followers, among those present on the station platform were Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mansukhram Suryaram, Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Hassambhoy Visram, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Kesowjee Nathu, Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed, Damji Lukhmichand, Ebjee Sewjee, Kamadia Ismail Kassam, Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Dr. Rajaball R. Lakhdir, etc. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to the Macharao, who courteously acknowledged the tokens of good will tendered him. His Highness then drove over to the bungalow of Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee at Warden Road, where he temporarily puts up. His Highness leaves for Poona from Victoria Terminus at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE FAR EAST.

Concluded from page 5.)

DOWAGER EMPRESS PROGRESSING.

A Northern vernacular paper states that the Empress Dowager does not think the palaces in the 'Forbidden City' grand or spacious enough for the foreign lady guests from the Legations, and has, therefore, recently ordered the Board of Revenue to provide Tls. 200,000 for repairing Yuenmingyuen Palace where she intends to hold her future receptions. Probably a short, luxuriously appointed railway will also be constructed for the conveyance of the Empress Dowager herself and her guests between Peking and the so-called Summer Palace.

TAX RIOTS IN KOREA.

The local Governor of Reigan, Zenar province, has been levying heavy taxes and the natives rose in a riot. The rioters besieged the Governor's office and destroyed it but the Governor escaped to Mokpo. Six policemen were sent to the district from Mokpo last night. A disturbance has broken out at Reigan, Zenra province, and three Japanese in the district have been murdered by the mob. The Governor of Mokpo has sent 38 policemen to the place to restore order.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Aylen, Paymaster J. J.
Carthew, Miss
Chapman, Sub-Lieut F
Caske, Lieut-Col M O
Cab, Maj K H
Dentith, Mr A W
Ffrench, Maj S
Fatchsingrao, Mr
Gates, Mr L W
Gaekawar, Chota Maharajah
Harvey, Mr W L
Harrison, Mr R
Heate, Mr R H
Hutchins, Mr H J
Kashokas Chawan, Mr
Kilkelly, Capt P P
Moore, Capt G
McMunn, Mr V C
McCoy, Lieut D
Michell, Mr T
McHutchin, Mr W
MacGregor, Mr A R
Michie, Mr A W
Maxwell, Maj A G
MacLean, Sir Francis
Oswald, Maj W A
Oliver, Dr S
Oddie, Mr J
Ogilvey, Lieut R J A
Ovey, Mr V
Pridham, Lieut
Pott, Lieut H P
Pears, Mr S E
Richardson, Mr E A
Ross, Mr
Rodgers, Mr J R D
Rowcroft, Capt W
Stephenson, Mr H L
Sandell, Mr J
Shieldham-Lye, Lieut-Col
Smythe Lieut-Col J
Stuart, Mr J R
Sinclair, Mr B
Tribe, Capt C W
Urie, Mr A N
Woodward, Dr
Wallace, Miss A S

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THERE was again a large gathering of spectators on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon, when the Bombay Gymkhana held their weekly mounted sports. Fine weather and the excellent condition of ground helped to make the meeting a decided success. The entries were fairly large and the whole of the programme was got through in good time. The following are the results :—

TENT-PEGGING WITH SWORDS.

(Horses.)

Mr. Crum	1

(Ponies.)

Aga Rooke Shab	1
Mr. Carner	2
Mr. Rome	3

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Moore	2
Mr. Carner	3

QUICK CHANGE RACE.

Two competitors to each pony. Each competitor to run and ride alternately 50 yards. Total course 300 yard.

Mr. Fisher	1
Mr. Hill	
Mr. Hutchinson	2
Mr. Carner	
Mr. Moore	3
Mr. Clayton	

NEEDLE AND THREAD RACE.

Ladies and Gentlemen. — Gentlemen carrying thread, button, a piece of cloth to ride to ladies and dismount. Gentlemen receive needle from ladies and thread them. Ladies sew button on to cloth and gentlemen return to starting post with cloth and button.

Mr. Moore	1
Mr. Carner	2
Mr. Duroford	3

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr. Fisher	1.
Mr. Maydwell	2.
Mr. Reid	3.

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For horses and English or Australian ponies 14'1 and under.

Mr. McCausland's Auckland	1.
Mr. Fischer's Good-bye	2.

A BRITISH PIRATE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

GENERAL MATOS A BORN STRATEGIST.

Captain Willis gives an interesting sketch of the insurgent General Matos, and tells how his eyes were opened to the real object of the cruise of the Ban Righ :—

During the last week in December General Matos returned from Europe and joined the Ban Righ. General Matos is a born strategist ; a man of great daring, and remarkable presence of mind in any emergency. He went on shore and himself engaged the engine-room staff, which consisted of one white French and two coloured engineers, also seventeen firemen and coal trimmers, one baker, four cooks, and five stewards, all coloured men belonging to Martinique. We then took on board three hundred men, eighty-four generals, and twenty sailors, which made about four hundred and thirty-six souls all told, among them being General Matos' son, who had been waiting on shore with the rebels to join the Ban Righ. I understood they were Colombians, and a more unkempt unsavoury crowd I never came across. If we had emptied the convict prisons of all the continents together, and picked the most villainous-looking ruffians out of the lot, we could not have got a worse selection than the majority of that crew. Our decks were alive with them, all armed to the teeth, while the tropical atmosphere seemed thick with the smells of unwashed flesh, hot iron, engine oil, and black humanity, that even the continual cloud of their cigar and cigarette smoke failed to smother.

THE PIRATE LIBERTADOR.

The re-christening of the Ban Righ took place on New Year's Day, 1902, much to Captain Willis's disgust :—

Just previous to sailing I learned, to my great indignation, that President Castro had issued a decree declaring the Ban Righ to be a pirate, and that a reward of 10,000 dollars was offered for her capture. I also learned that two Venezuelan gunboats were waiting for me outside the French waters, and later on I discovered that the Ban Righ was intended for the rebel Venezuelans.

On New Year's Day, 1902, I was told by the owner that he had sold the ship to General Matos. At noon that day in latitude 13 deg. N., longitude 63 deg. 0 mins. 6 secs. W. the British flag was hauled down, the Venezuelan flag hoisted in its place, and the ship re-christened the "Libertado." Simultaneously the soldiers marched aft on the poop deck playing the Venezuelan Anthem, and the bow and stern-chasers fired a deafening salute. The concussion of these guns smashed our wheel-box, caused the after compass to fly out of the binnacle, carried away the wire ridge rope of the awning, and started the windlass and anchor, thus making us a wreck before and aft. As soon as we got things into order, General Matos told me I was not to go to Colon, but to shape my course for the coast of Venezuela, where the first point I must make was Cape Coro.

BRITISH BULL-DOG AND SPANISH TIGER.

An exciting incident consequent on Captain Willis refusing to hoist the British flag is recorded :—

The signal flying on the pier-head at Port Colombia means "Show your ensign", so I gave orders to hoist the Venezuelan flag. Before, however, this could be done, General Matos and one or two of his friends came on to the bridge and requested me to run up the English ensign. This I flatly refused to do, whereupon the rebels hoisted it themselves. I went aft and attempted to haul it down, but before I could do so I was covered with a rifle, and half-a-dozen rebels rushed towards me with their long knives unsheathed. One of the generals ordered them back, and they retired a little distance, where they stood watching me. General Matos then hurried forward, his eyes full of steel-blue lightning, and his face distorted with rage. Gripping my arm with his long thin fingers, he ordered me back to the bridge. But my blood was up, and I swore that unless he hauled down our flag I would run his ship ashore. For a few moments the bread of the British bull-dog and the Spanish tiger showed itself. The General, mad with passion, was a typical human tiger, and I only wonder he did not stab me as I stood. Certainly if it had not been for that murderous-looking crew standing around and watching me with their narrow, treacherous eyes, I should have knocked him down.

At last the General cooled down and talked to me in the soft, plausible, winning manner for which he is noted. He said the reason he wished the English flag-hoisted was because the health papers were English. Then the late owner also tried to convince me it was merely to save bother with the health papers. Finally, I returned to my post on the bridge, but, in my own mind, I had arranged to go on shore the first opportunity that offered, and make a full statement of facts to the British Consul at Barranquilla. The General and his friends, however, gave me no chance to leave the ship, and at nine o'clock the British ensign was hauled down. The following day I quietly made enquiries when the next English mail was due at that port. I found the Elbe was expected in the course of a week, and I determined to break my contract, take "French leave" of the Libertador, and go home in the mail.

THE Indian troopers encamped at Hampton Court, says the "Daily News", have created an excellent impression by their courteous bearing and affability. They may often be seen walking about the grounds hand in hand, a display of affection that in this country is seldom shown, except between lovers. They have been much assailed by amateur photographers desiring to take their portraits ; but this is an infliction they do not seem to mind, and even evince a liking for being posed for the camera. Not a few of these photographers offer them money to allow their photographs to be taken ; they will courteously take the coin tendered, retain it awhile, but before the interview is terminated graciously hand it back to the donor, much to his surprise. They do not seem to take it as an affront to be offered money, but at the same time apparently entertain strong compunctions to retaining it, in which respect their conduct contrasts favourably with that of our "natives" of similar caste.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RESIGNATIONS OF LORD SALISBURY AND SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

London July 15th.—At the meeting of the Unionist Party, consequent upon the resignation of Lord Salisbury, 363 members of the Party were present.

Mr. Balfour, who presided, eulogised Lord Salisbury's long service. He was unable, with any assurance, to count upon receiving further assistance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Chaplain, and Sir William Hart-Dyke expressed regret at Lord Salisbury's resignation, and promised to support Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Chamberlain sent a message by his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, acknowledging Lord Salisbury's generosity and the pleasant political relations which had existed under his leadership. He promised to assist Mr. Balfour with pride and pleasure.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, after referring gracefully to Lord Salisbury, said that two years ago he (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) asked to be relieved of office on personal, not political, grounds. Now that the war was ended he had again expressed his desire to Mr. Balfour, who had admitted that the circumstances submitted required consideration. If he momentarily retained office, it was only to show his loyalty to their new leader, to whom, whether in or out of office, he would give his best help.

The "Standard" states that Lord Salisbury's retirement now, instead of later on, was convenient to the King, enabling His Majesty complete rest and freedom for a long cruise after the Coronation. It has also proved convenient to Parliament.

FURTHER CHANGES PENDING.

Mr. Balfour has assumed the post of Lord Privy Seal, which was held by Lord Salisbury. He will not, however, draw the £2,000 salary attached to the office.

Mr. Balfour has confirmed his various colleagues in their offices. Several changes and exchanges of offics are expected before autumn.

MR. BALFOUR IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour was warmly greeted in the House of Commons yesterday. He expressed his sense of the great loss sustained by the country by Lord Salisbury's retirement.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that Lord Salisbury's method of dealing with foreign and international questions had earned our approval, applause, and confidence. Sir Henry wished Mr Balfour every success.

LABOR TROUBLES AT CHICAGO.

London July 13.—The ice men in Chicago have refused to haul ice to preserve the goods which are held up owing to the strike of railway employees. The merchants are sustaining a loss of 500,000 dollars daily through the destruction of perishable goods. The Dyers' Union have ordered the termination of the Dyers' strike at Paterson, New Jersey.

London, July 14.—Tons of perishable goods are rotting in the railroad freight houses in Chicago, owing to the strike, and a famine is feared.

London, July 15.—20,000 men are idle in Chicago as the result of the strike.

AN AERIAL RACE.

SANTOS-DUMONT vs. MAXIM.

London, July 14th.—M. Santos-Dumont, the young Brazilian aeronaut, and Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, of the firm of Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, have agreed to hold an airship speed competition in the United States.

The race will be from St. Louis to Missouri, and will be for a stake of £20,000.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

70-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopan, &c vs The Hindu Biscuit Co—Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.
94-01—D D Romer—Giandha Sunkrojee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.
662-00—D D Romer—Kash nath Jeewan Gowand and others vs Jeewan Manglia Gowand and others—Mulla and M
277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M
266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponoment
267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee—For postponement
268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee
162,01—In person a pauper—Lohar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person
724,00—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K
469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement
97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another
113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V
109,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Frymji and D
371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum
513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M
351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co
111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Bailajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.
112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.
661-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunker and K.
130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

801-01—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Modi vs Soonderdas Cursondas Vullubdas—Edgelow G & W.

For a Decree Absolute.

79-02—Matubhai J and M—Ruttonlal Brijmohunlal Talat vs Harishanker Manajee and others.

For Consent Decree.

359-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Silas Benjamin vs Percy F Fischer.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

532-01—Little and Co—Jairam Narayen and others vs Kessawjee Dewjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
616-01—In person a pauper—Rustomjee Bejonjee vs Pestonjee Manekjee Metha and others
644-01—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of India A and C vs Datoobhoy Jaitha—Ardashir H D and Co.
158-01—Mulla and M—Abdvi Kayam Sharafalli vs Abuool Hoossein Essofalli and others—Matvbhai J and M and Smetham B and N
613-01—R P Mehta—Bai Vajeerboo widow vs Abdool Hoossein Tajbhoy—M R Vakil
502-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—Matubhai J and M
461-01—Payne G S and M—Jeebanand Ramnand and others vs Dayabhoy Tapidrs—Chitnis M and M
1-02—Smetham B and N—Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry vs Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhai J and M.
699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.
619-01—Tyabjee and Co—Hurirai B Bakshi vs Mia Mahomed Hajee Chotani and others—Wadia and G, Ferreira and D, and Dikshit and D.
521-01—H Dayabhai—Munhordas Sunderjee vs Goculdas Luchmoodas—Mansuklal D and J.
671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.
160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungawir vs J Mungawir—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji Unwalla and P.
521-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Pathan Ardeshir H D and Co.
789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W ; and A H D and Co.
590-T—Tyabjee D and Co Nemchund Maneckchund : Domjee Kessowjee and others Bicknell M and Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.
26-01—Ardesoir H D and Co Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hiblibhoy Mulla and M.
2-02—Muljee C and V Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow Wadia and G.
35-02—Mansuklal D and J Jeewraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Goculdas Paste Little and Co For posponements.
39-02—Little and Co Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas vs Jooth thoy Raghowji Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas vs Aupurnabai and others R P Mehta.
98-02—Khandrao and S Jetha Narsey and another vs Kastoor Tricum and others—K B Metha and Madhowjee V.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ONLY the other day attention was called to cab accidents of which several eminent members of the House of Commons have been victims. Mr. Chamberlain's mishap has now to be added to the number, although everyone will be delighted to hear that the Colonial Secretary has sustained no serious injury. It was only a week or two ago that the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., was knocked down by a hansom and severely injured.

The illness of the King draws attention to the fact that his Majesty himself is an honorary doctor. The King has always taken the keenest presonal interest in the work of the medical profession, and this was recognised four years ago by his unanimous election as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London) ; and his formal admission to the degree. This honour to a layman is very rare, and his Majesty is the only honorary F. R. C. P. in the land. But among royalty he is surpassed by the Queen of Portugal, who is a regulary qualified M. D., having studied and walked the Lisbon hospitals as an ordinary student.

The announcement made on the authority of the "Manchester Guardian" that the full report of the trial of Joan of Arc would shortly be published may have given rise to the impression that the report had never previously appeared in print. But the original Latin text (well known to scholars) was published for the Societe de l'Histoire de France, in five volumes, between 1841 and 1849, the copious editing by the learned Quicherat being of universal renown. Again, in 1867, Vallet de Viriville issued a French translation of the text. The work, which is now about to be issued, appears to be the first verbatim translation in the English language ; and we believe that Mr. Heinemann is to be the publisher.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the current number of "Good Words" tells about Ruskin's boat, the Jump, as it was called in the district. The real name was Jumping Jenny after the brig in "Redgauntlet". After some seasons' trial of the local boat on Conistan, Ruskin thought he could improve upon it for his own purpose. He wanted something less cumbrous and more seaworthy, and he was always trying experiments, uprooting notions to find how they grew, planting them upside down to see what happened, grafting one idea upon another, to the bewilderment of onlookers. So he got Mr. William Bell, one of the celebrities of the date, to provide the craft which was actually built, however, by Mont. Barrow, well known to boat-owners on Windermere as one of the most skilful of craftsmen.

One fine spring day the boat was launched with great ceremony. A wreath of daffodils was hung round her bows and Miss Martha Gale christened her, with this little versicle which Ruskin made for the occasion :

> Waves give place to thee !
> Heaven send grace to thee !
> Fortune to ferry,
> Kind hearts and merry !

The Jump was always Ruskin's own boat for his private particular use. Sometimes, as a special honour, the favoured guest was sent across the lake in her rather than in a common boat. But she does not seem to have been a success as a sailor. "She rode the waves beautifully", says Mr. Collingwood, "but you didn't seem to get forrader with her". The Jump, however, is still on the water and often used, although she is now treasured chiefly as a relic—Ruskin's flagship !

The United States Fish Commissioner has lately been taking steps to save, in his home in Chesapeake Bay and its inlets, the humble bivalve from extinction. It appears, from an article in the "Leisure Hour" that since 1880 the annual output from Maryland and Virginian waters (whence come fifty per cent of all American oysters) has dropped from eighteen million to thirteen million bushels in quantity, and the value from 7,000,000dols. to about 4,000,000dols. That is to say, in the face of increased demand and decreased production, the value of the oyster has dropped about 20 per cent. The failure of the food supply was found to be the principal cause of the deterioration, and the Commission set itself to work to remedy this. The food of the oyster is the diatom, which has been failing of late years, probably through deficiency in its food supply. The first problem, then, was to furnish food for the diatom. Fortunately, this was readily found in the ordinary commercial fertilisers. These, dumped in the waters or strewn along the banks, soon seeped in and in due time brought about a plentiful supply of oyster food. The oyster, however, is a haughty creature. He would die within arm's length of food before he would move an inch in order to feast plentifully. It was therefore necessary not only to produce the food but to bring it to his lips. This was done by putting the lean and hungry fellows on wooden trays in a sort of canal in the middle of an enclosed pond, and forcing a current of water to flow over them by means of a propeller.

Thus provided for, the oyster soon began to take on a solid appearance. With such a plant, which costs only a few hundred dollars (when once the bond is obtained), the leanest and poorest oysters can (it is said) be fattened in less than two weeks. Miserable objects which no one would eat or buy become in that time morsels fit for the gods—and for which the plutocrats are entirely willing to pay a price that will pay all expenses and leave the grower more than a hundred per cent. profit on his investment. There is no reason why anyone who now grows poor oysters should not quadruple his profits at an expense which is really little more than nominal, as practically all the work can easily be done by himself in the summer-time, when work is dull about oyster-farms.

Miss Marie Corelli still has admirers in the district of her adoption. When Coventry Free Library reopened last week after closing for the annual stocktaking, many of the well-known authoress's works were in demand among the first hundred taken out, although the proportion of these to the books of other writers was not so great as last year. Oddly enough, in one sense, Mr. Hall Caine kept Miss Corelli very close company, and Silas Hocking, Miss Braddon, and Edna Lyall were all early inquired for. The first book to be taken from the shelves was Paul Cushing's "Shepherdess of Treva".

The Colonies can teach us many lessons in the cultivation of patriotism. Here, for instance, is an incident that took place in a New Zealand school on the declaration of peace as recorded in the local Press :— "Prior to the dismissal the children were assembled in the playground around the flagstaff. The flag was hoisted, and at the word from the headmaster the scholars gave three ringing cheers for the King and for the flag. They were then addressed by the headmaster, and saluted the flag". Saluting the flag is also part of the school routine in Canada, the United States, Germany, and Sweden. Why should not England follow suit, and teach her youth to respect the Union Jack ?

It is announced that a report of the trial of Joan of Arc is to be published shortly, with commentaries by a well-known Irish K.C. This opens up quite a vista of new possibilities for the bookmaker, and we may look for the following volumes in due course :—"The Burning of Archbishop Cranmer. Explanatory notes by Lord Cranborne, chairman of the Coronation Bonfires Committee. Lucrezia Borgia's Trial, fully described by a celebrated Italian reporter. Queen Anne's Death, Full description by Madame Tussaud. Stabbed at the Altar. Sudden Death of Thomas A'Becket. Interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sad Drowning of the Duke of Clarence, by a wholesale dealer in Malmsey wine. Murdered with an Arrow. Fresh Light on the Tragic Death of William Rufus.

What is the most expensive price a man pays for a hat ? The mere man gives at women when they give for their hats more than a couple of guineas. Yet at a Piccadilly hatter's twenty guineas is what they ask for a really good Panama. And men pay this price.

THE death of the Earl of Arundel (a Catholic correspondent writes) ends one of the most pathetic tragedies in the history of the peerage. The late heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk was, it is no secret, terribly afflicted both in mind and body from infancy. His mother died while the afflicted boy was quite a child, owing, it is said, to the way the trouble had affected her. The Duke's sisters had devoted their lives to the motherless and helpless lad. Never was greater devotion shown. All that medical science could do was availed of. The intercessions of the Catholic Church were also invoked to the full. To several of the shrines famed throughout Europe the young Earl was taken by his relatives. But neither science nor prayers availed. For more than twenty years the Duke of Norfolk has lived with the tragic fate of his son and heir ever before his mind. Though he bore his great affliction with unexampled patience, it may well be said that the death of the Earl of Arundel is, under the circumstances, a merciful dispensation. Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., the Duke of Norfolk's brother, is now his heir.

PURELY PERSONAL.

When the history of the later weeks is written, it must describe them as the triumph of the visitors—and especially the visitors from the Colonies and the Far East. London always tries to kill her guests with hospitality at this time of the year; but never did the great city set itself to that work with such splendid and incessant hospitality and such restless energy as just now. It seemed almost as if everybody wanted to make up to our distinguished visitors for the disappointment caused by the postponement of the Coronation. Everybody wanted to have a visit from the Colonials or from the Easterns; and no party for these weeks has been considered complete which was without them. And undoubtedly these gentlemen lent an amount of colour and picturesqueness to our social gatherings such as they have never had before in such abundance. To see the glittering jewels, the silken and flowing robes, the many-folded turbans, and all those other distinguished characteristics of the Oriental in the middle of our sombre-garbed men, was a curious commingling of East and West such as the boldest seer of the seventeenth century would never have considered possible. The Colonials are picturesque in their way, but it is a different way; and, after all, they are ourselves.

Of the many entertainments given to these visitors, perhaps the most remarkable in some respects was that which took place at the Lyceum. The play was not over till after eleven o'clock, and everybody knows that Faust is a pretty heavy play, with a vast amount of machinery; yet in just twenty minutes from the fall of the curtain, the Lyceum was transformed from a theatre into a large reception hall. Every tall had been taken away; and people were able to circulate around on the floor as though they were in an ordinary but large-sized drawing-room. The lightning rapidity with which the thing was done was one of the finest stage effects we owe to the competent staff Sir Henry has gathered around him.

It would take half my space to give the names or attempt a description of the people who were present. All I can do is to just suggest a general impression. The Indians were undoubtedly the chief centre of attraction. Their gorgeous jewellery arrested the attention especially of the ladies. It was certainly a strange, and to a certain extent, barbaric sight, these men, with diamonds and pearls, white and black; jewels in their ears, on their hands, in some cases even behind their ears. And their physique was just as much in contrast with the men around them as their splendour. It was not merely their dusky skins which were different, but there was about them a certain roundness of feature and softness of mould that were in sharp contrast to the thin, wiry, fair-haired men who were taking care of them; altogether they gave the impression of softness, want of condition, want of athleticism.

And yet when one talked to them, there was an immediate impression of very keen intelligence and of very high cultivation. Most of them spoke English without the trace even of an accent, and with the perfect ease and familiarity of a mother tongue. As they smiled and chatted pleasantly and in quite ordinary fashion I could not help speculating what their innermost thoughts were. All our manners much appear strange, and are rather abhorrent to them. What, for instance, must some of these Musselmans, accustomed to their cloistered and veiled women, have thought of some of our ladies' toilets? Let me whisper that the toilets this year seem to me not to err on the side of veiling of face and person; but that is another story.

Most of the foreign potentates were big men, but occasionally one saw a tiny little figure, dressed in close likeness to the simple evening dress of our cities, such a one was the Rajah of Perak—a tiny little man with white beard, gold spectacles, and very dark skin, rather like a scholar than a monarch. But a decade or two ago and his kingdom was a savage land where people fought and robbed and killed each other. And now there is the Pax Britannica, with civilisation and safety of limb, life, and property, and a king as secure on his throne as our own monarch is on his. A strange, mighty people, the British, that can work such marvels?

One did not see so much of the Colonials. In their evening dress, they generally got lost in the crowd, or retired to some corner where they talked of their own politics to sympathetic listeners. Sir Edmund Barton—clean-shaven, with a keen, eager face, and, at the same time, abundant and over-mastering good humour—is an extremely agreeable, as well as intellectual man. Sir Wilfred Laurier, with his long hair, his keen, strongly-marked, eagle-like face, is a very picturesque figure, and would attract notice wherever he went. He is, of course, much run after at all these entertainments, and if it weren't for that self-command which is the characteristic of his race, I'm sure he would have been feasted already to death.

One of the most interesting of our Viceroy's home for the Coronation, is Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Hong Kong. Married to a daughter of Bernal Osborne—brother-in-law of the Duchess of St Albans—and a man of great natural ability and much force of character, he has been an active and successful Governor in various parts of the world. He is an extremely able and close observer; indeed, I may say I learned more in just ten minutes' conversation with him about the Far East than I could have done in a year over books.

Lady Blake, a tall, stately, handsome woman, has much of the brilliant wit of her father. The flower of the flock is Miss Blake—one of the most beautiful Irish girls I have ever seen; very tall, very graceful, with strikingly handsome, well-shaped features, and eyes of combined sweetness and intelligence.

Mr. George Alexander had the happy idea of finishing up his brilliantly successful season of "Paolo and Francesca" with a reception to our distinguished visitors. It was practically the same as at the Lyceum; the stalls or a portion of them removed, the dusky Indians; the active and popular Collonials. I had plenty of conversation with these great lights which I wish I had time to set forth; but the reader must take the will for the deed. These are glorious times to be alive and in London; and he must be a dull and melancholy dog who is not both instructed and amused.

I first met Lord Kitchener in Cyprus, writes Mr. Edward Vizetelly. He was then a young man and lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, engaged in the survey of the island. No one imagined at that time that he was the author of those able papers on Cyprus that appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. One saw little of him at the club or anywhere else where Englishmen mostly congregated, although he sometimes turned up at the gymkhana meetings to contribute his share to their success. Kitchener was always a hard worker, a gentleman with a long head who thought much but said little. It is of course easy enough to prophesy when you know, but honestly, to my mind, he looked the man who would go far if he only had the chance, end how he has justified that judgment everyone is aware.

The leisure that many military men give to pleasure, Kitchener gave to hard work. There is no doubt about that. While surveying Palestine he mastered Arabic. In Cyprus he learnt modern Greek—at least the bastard kind of Greek the natives speak there. And he was right, for he found these languages very useful to him afterwards in Egypt. But perhaps his most salient quality has always been his thoroughness. Kitchener is thorough in the fullest zense of the word. His superiors knew that, if set a task, he would do it with bulldog tenacity, and do it well, no matter how difficult it might be. Kitchener rendered immense service in Egypt, in out of the way places, long before his name came prominently to the front.

I had a good deal of experience of military men in Egypt year after year, and found them mortal like the rest of us. As a rule, from the highest downwards, they were fond of seeing themselves in print. It was quite the reverse with Kitchener. He never paid court to the newspaper man, and never sought to have his achievements proclaimed by bold advertisement. He always seemed perfectly contented to have performed his work, and to find his reward in the congratulations of his chiefs. He never let out secrets to newspaper correspondents, and never gave them information. Not because he disliked pressmen, but from a high sense of duty. And no doubt he was right.

It is reported that the Kaiser, after a recent speech to the Bonn students, seriously admonished them respecting the custom of drinking beer. The Kaiser said the habit of drinking so much beer was most prejudicial to the health, and the custom of forcing newly-joined students to drink enormous mugs of beer at one gulp as a punishment for infringing some slight rule of the club was quite absurd. It will be remembered that the Crown Prince was not very long ago compelled to return to Potsdam. He was suffering from jaundice, the result of too much compulsory beer drinking.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

STRANGE THEORY OF A FRENCH SAVANT

Is the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, for which pilgrims have yearned, and Crusaders have died—is this so-called Holy Sepulchre really the tomb of Christ, or is it the creation of those same Crusaders themselves?

To raise the question at all, after so many centuries of unquestioning veneration, seems strange, but there is no denying that doubts have been mooted, and having been mooted, it is just as well that they should be openly stated, if only to have them the more effectually dispelled.

In such a cause, the personality of the Devil's Advocate could hardly fail to be of interest, even were it less fantastically picturesque than it really is. For those who really know that mysteriously assorted region of the intellectual life of Paris where all the most daring spirits in letters and art meet in a mentally wild borderland of unrestrained eclecticism, the name will be enough. It is that of M. Peladan, the ringleader of all that intellectual rebeldom. Peladan is a decadent of the decadents. The son of a father who won some distinction in literature of a devotional stamp, he has flown off at the tangent of non-natural magic. He is steeped in a mental atmosphere of weird orientalism to the point of discarding the highly reputable "Monsieur" of his Gallic forbears for the "Sar" of the Persian Magi, and his marvellously wide acquaintance with the literature, the art, and the symbolisms of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, can find no higher expression than the production of a long series of so-called romances of Eastern occultism.

His view may be untenable—it may be even absurd—but at least M. Peladan writes with a personal knowledge of Palestine, its primitive history and traditions, such as is possessed by few. He has travelled there much and often drawn mainly by certain affinities of mysticism within himself to the scene of the life of the most tragically mystical Figure in the world's history. All that he has learned, dreamed and felt as the result of these wanderings in the lands of the New Testament are summed up in his latest book, "The Land of Christ," and it is, not altogether inappropriately, as an appendix to this volume that he ventilates his doubts as to the claims of the Holy Sepulchre to be considered genuine, in the form of a "Letter to the Pope."

Perhaps it is secarcely fair to Peladan to describe his theory as a "doubt." In point of fact, he has no doubts at all upon the matter. In his view the Sepulchre is certainly not that in which the body of Christ was laid at its entombment.

Briefly stated, his case is this. The Emperor Constantine, after the invention of the Cross upon Mount Calvary by his mother, the Empress Helen set himself successfully to work to discover the tomb of Christ upon Mount Moriah, and having discovered it, he built over it a basilica, which was named the Anastasis. This basilica, still standing when Jerusalem fell into the hands of the Moslems, was by them converted into a mosque, and so remains, or another does upon its site, to the present day, under the title of the Mosque of Omar. Expelled thus from their temple overshadowing the very cradle of the Christian Faith, as the tomb of its Divine Founder may be deemed, the Christians consoled themselves with an exact replica, built from a model in wax executed by an Italian architect named Arcullo in the Italian quarter of Jerusalem allotted to the then all-powerful merchants of Amalfi. To this imitation of their lost shrine Christian devotion took with all the tenderness of bereaved motherhood to its changeling young. So much was this the case, during the brief period of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Godfrey de Bouillon and his Crusaders, no attempt was made to interfere with the original Anastasis or its venerable shrine, with the consequence that on the re-entry of the Moslems into the city, matters reverted of themselves to the status quo ante the irruption of the Christian armies.

M. Peladan buttresses his assertions with evidence and documents, and appeals to the Pope, not so much in the supreme interests of religion as of scholarship and archæology, to have the subject thoroughly examined. To that position no exception can be taken. Like that of the Sudarium of Turin, the Coat of Treves, and other relics, the question is purely one of fact and evidence, and nothing but good can result from the complete establishment of the truth.—"The Globe".

FATAL SIGHTSEEING.

WOMAN KILLED WHILE WAITING TO SEE THE QUEEN.

The visit of the Queen to the Coronation Bazaar at the Botanic Gardens on July 10th, was unfortunately attended by a sad fatality.

A rope bearing five large flags had been stretched from the Langham Hotel to the stone balustrade above the portico of All Souls' Church, Langham-place.

The pavement on both sides of the road was thickly lined whith sightseers, principally ladies, awaiting the passing of the royal carriage.

At a quarter to four, about twenty minutes before the arrival of the Queen, the accident occurred. The rain had probably tightened the rope, causing an additional strain on the balustrade. There was a sudden gust of wind, and about 12ft. of the coping over the church porch, weighing probably over half a ton, fell with a loud crash on the pavement below, a distance of about 40ft.

There was an immediate panic, and everybody made a violent rush across the road. The police hurried to the spot and carried the injured out of danger.

Four ladies were conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital. One lady—Miss Strathy, of 13, Langham-street—has died from her terrible injuries—fractures of the skull and both thighbones. Another lady, Mrs. Yorston, of Kent House, Russell-square, suffering from a fractured skull, is in an extremely critical condition, and is not expected to live. Two other ladies, Mme. Delacheric, of Little Goodge-street, and Mrs. Alleyne, of Tottenham-street—one suffering from a crushed foot and the other from a bruised back—were treated at the hospital and sent home.

There were several other people suffering from minor injuries mostly cuts from stone splinters, who refused medical aid.

All traces of the accident were removed before the arrival of her Majesty. The Queen evidently noticed the deserted strip of pavement, and learnt the cause, for on her return she was observed to gaze at the broken balustrade.

THE LADY AND THE PHOTOGRAPH.

Much interest is taken in Paris in a case of defamation which is likely to be heard in a correctional court in a few days. The plaintiff is Madame du Gast, and the defendant Maitre Barboux, the barrister. The plaintiff, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard," was recently one of the parties in a civil case, and Maitre Barboux appeared for the opposition. During the pleadings this barrister is alleged to have handed round the court a photograph of the picture "La Femme au Masque," which is a celebrated study of the nude, adding that the picture was a portrait of Madame du Gast. This lady feels greatly aggrieved at the suggestion that she posed as the model for the picture and her object in preceeding against Maitre Barboux is to call the painter of the picture and prove the contrary.

A QUEER STORY FROM MILAN.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ON STRIKE.

The latest strike movement is reported from Milan, where some 4,000 small boys, none over fourteen years old, employed by various Milanese factories and shops, and a number of little girls, who are engaged by dressmakers as errand girls and maids-of-all-work have "come out", demanding a higher rate of wage. The Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" says it is difficult to see what advantage they can gain because of the great diversity of the trades in which they are employed and it is not known if they have taken the precaution to form a regular labour league. But it must be confessed that the "social question" has assumed an acute form in a city in which children of seven and ten years of age organise leagues of resistance and strike for higher wages.

ITLIAN PEASANTS' IGNORANCE.

An extraordinary case of gross ignorance combined with superstition is reported from a village near Messina, in Sicily. A family named Tossetti had a child who for years had suffered from scrofula and other skin diseases. A wandering gipsy called at the house and said that he could cure the child if the parents would follow out his instructions. The parents agreed, and forthwith a goat was killed, the poor child being compelled to drink a cupful of the animal's blood, and was incased in the skin of the animal for three hours. After this prayers were offered up to the Virgin, the gipsy showing the parents a sandal, which he declared to have belonged to the Virgin. The child died twodays later after suffering excruciating agonies, and an inquiry has been opened into the circumstances of the case by the local authorities.

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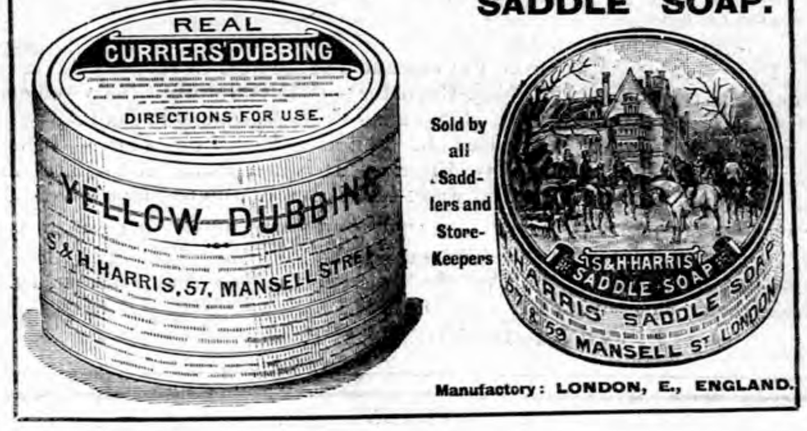

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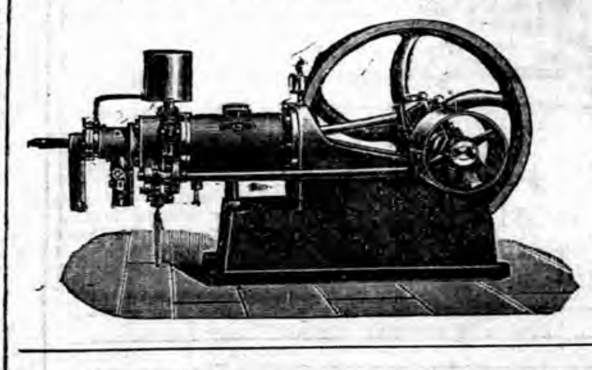

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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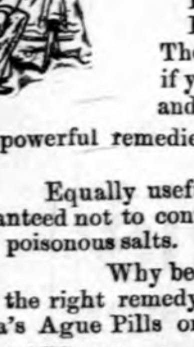

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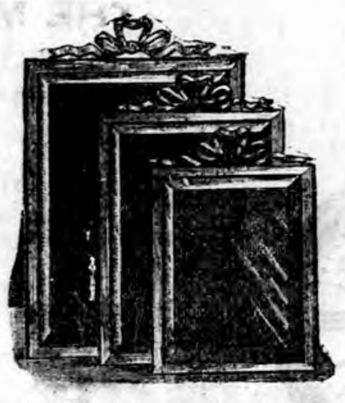

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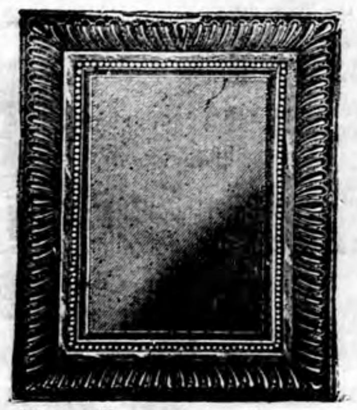

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